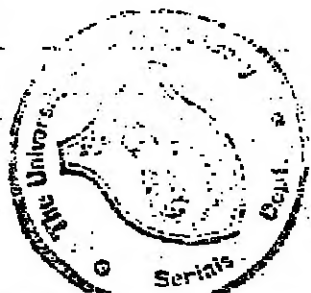


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TIMES

SATURDAY APRIL 24 1982

Price twenty pence

## Inflation rate falls to 10.4%

Inflation fell to 10.4 per cent last month and Government economists are predicting single figures for April. The March figure is the fifth fall in six months and the lowest since May, 1979 when the Government took office. Inflation is also slowing in other leading industrial countries, including the United States. Page 15

## Peace package signed at BL

Union leaders and BL Cars executives signed a package of industrial relations reforms aimed at averting confrontation in 30 plants. The agreement, reached after 15 months of talks, defines negotiating procedures to cover every known cause of unrest and to conduct pay talks. Page 15

## TV journalists disrupt BBC

Disruptive action by BBC television journalists prevented the screening of a news broadcast. Members of the National Union of Journalists held mandatory meetings in protest at an offer on pay allowances. Page 2

## Salvador to get moderate leader

The Reagan Administration has persuaded right-wing leaders in El Salvador to reach agreement with the Christian Democrats on choosing a moderate as interim President. The right wing, however, monopolize posts in the Constituent Assembly. Page 6

## Mystery ruins reveal secret

The centuries-old riddle surrounding the purpose of the Mura di Santo Stefano, the romantic skeleton of a building situated about three quarters of an hour's drive from Rome, has been solved by British archaeologists. Back page

## Lonrho to move into Israel

Lonrho, the multi-national company, is considering joint ventures and direct investments in Israel, this upset its leading Arab shareholders, Gulf Petroleum, and facing a threat of Arab boycott. Page 15

## Riot police 'risk'

Police officers' lives had been put at risk, with 781 officers injured, during the Toxteth riots last summer. Inspector Gerald O'Connell of Merseyside Police, told Mold Crown Court, where two officers face charges of unlawful killing after a man was hit by a police vehicle. Page 3

## Minister fined

The Israeli Cabinet minister convicted of theft has escaped imprisonment. There was clear astonishment in court when Mr Aharon Abutrub was given a suspended sentence and £100 fine. Page 4

## Villa concern

Aston Villa's opponents Anderlecht want either the English club expelled from the European Cup or a replay of Wednesday's semi-final in Belgium because of crowd trouble involving English supporters. Page 20

Leader page, 13  
Letters: On the Falklands, from Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP, and others; coroners' courts, from Mr M. J. D. Baker; printing, from Dr Lotte Hellings.  
Leading articles: Church and Falklands; Cambodia; golf.  
Features, page 12  
Divided loyalties for the British community in Argentina; can the Tories keep a united front in the Falklands crisis?; John Peel previews the Eurovision song contest; Patrick Moore celebrates 25 years of The Sky at Night.  
Obituary, page 14  
Mr E. Martin Jukes

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# Costa Méndez takes new proposals to US

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 23

Argentina has prepared fresh proposals to avert war in the South Atlantic. They will be made known to the British Government in the next few days but the indications are that they do not represent a substantial shift of ground.

Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Foreign Minister, leaves for Washington tomorrow in readiness for Monday's debate by the Organisation of American States on the Falklands crisis. It was not clear tonight whether he would meet Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, but he did confirm that he would carry with him a letter for "a possible way out".

The proposals seem to amount to little more than a revised form of words without any substantial change of policy. One Argentine source said the junta was suggesting that Britain should agree to "decolonize" without formally conceding Argentine sovereignty while a long-term solution was argued by the United Nations.

In Argentina's view such an idea would be tantamount to acknowledging its future ownership of the territory because of its confidence that the UN would concede sovereignty to Argentina.

Argentina's resolve to remain on the Falklands was reinforced today by President Leopoldo Galtieri, commander-in-chief of the army, who ordered his troops to "fight to the last drop of blood". He unexpectedly stayed overnight on the Falklands and flew out this morning to inspect military preparations along the Argentine coast.

Señor Costa Méndez said in an interview with BBC Newsnight, today that the prospects of war were "half and half". Argentina was prepared to negotiate a peaceful settlement but was not prepared to give up sovereignty over the islands.

Another committee member Senator Clairborne Pell, added that if diplomacy failed "when push comes to shove, the American people will be with the British".

However, Administration officials have broken out in a cold sweat because the United States has no intention of abandoning its attempts to mediate between Britain and Argentina for the time being, even if British forces do go into action during the next few days.

Emphasising that Washington was determined to continue its present dialogue with London and Buenos Aires, a State Department official said: "The United States will not automatically abandon its honest broker role even if fighting starts".

Mr Pym has gone out of his way since his arrival in Washington yesterday to praise Mr Haig's energetic diplomacy aimed at preventing hostilities breaking out in the South Atlantic. At the same time, however, the British have left the Americans in no doubt that they expect the United States to come down on Britain's side if negotiations fail to persuade Argentina to adhere to Security Council Resolution 502.

Senators who met Mr Pym last night said today they were pessimistic that a formula could be found that would satisfy both Britain and Argentina. However, American officials felt they had detected some flexibility in the British position.

American interpretation of this flexibility as an attempt to show that if the talks failed it would not be because of British intransigence.

Mr Pym's first appointment today was with Mr William Clark, the national security adviser. This was followed by a meeting with Mr Haig at the State Department. Mr Haig was then due to have lunch with Mr Pym and Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador.

A meeting with President Reagan was still considered a possibility, but nothing had been arranged by late morning. Mr Pym was scheduled to leave Washington for London tonight, although British officials said his return could be delayed if there was a breakthrough.

The comparison is unequal, but the Pope would not want to give an impression of condemning repression in Poland or a belittling Thatcher in Britain. No such difficulties, however, stand in the way of his journey next month to Portugal and, in particular, the Marian shrine of Fatima.

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Under Argentine rule the islanders would be granted rights over their religion, language, property and British way of life. Britain would be able to maintain refuelling and scientific stations on the islands.

Argentina was ready to pay compensation to islanders who wished to leave and would provide air tickets to Australia, New Zealand, Britain, or wherever they chose to settle. They would be offered land in the southern states of Argentina and given assistance to buy property.

The military junta has begun a diplomatic offensive to rally international support for its case and to prevent another defeat before the United Nations Security Council, which ordered Argentine troops to withdraw.

Argentina has started an emergency arms-buying campaign to prepare for possible war with Britain and has already received military ammunition from Israel, arms trade sources said today (Reuters reports).

Argentina had also approached Brazil to supply a short notice a wide range of military equipment including aircraft and armoured vehicles.

Our Defence Correspondent writes: Almost any one can buy almost anything in the arms trade, assuming that his credit is good. Argentina's main problem is likely to be financial.

Argentina has a flourishing arms industry of its own and a share of the world market is not likely. The cost is likely to be more damaging.

## Thatcher briefed by Navy chief

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

The Prime Minister spent two hours at the Royal Navy's operational fleet headquarters yesterday, while speculation mounted over a military solution to the Falkland Islands crisis.

Mrs Thatcher was briefed by Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, and his staff in their underground command post. They lunched with officers at the headquarters in Northwood, north-west London.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of Defence Staff, was also present — but not Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence who remained in the Ministry of Defence.

Sources swiftly denied any suggestion that the task force was engaged in landing on South Georgia. Mrs Thatcher's visit did not reflect any heightened action, they said.

This also applied to the military manoeuvres at Sanjundia, South Wales, involving more than 2,000 troops from 5th brigade, the Aldershot-based command which is responsible for Army operations outside the Nato area.

The Defence Ministry spokesman denied, as far as he could, a report in yesterday's Times that senior task force commanders had queried with Government ministers the wisdom of a seaborne assault on the Falklands without guaranteed air superiority. "I do not believe representations of the kind suggested have been made", he said.

Intelligence officers have been scrutinising tape recordings of shortwave broadcasts by a woman, which sound like a calculated Argentine attempt to damage the morale of the troops in the task force.

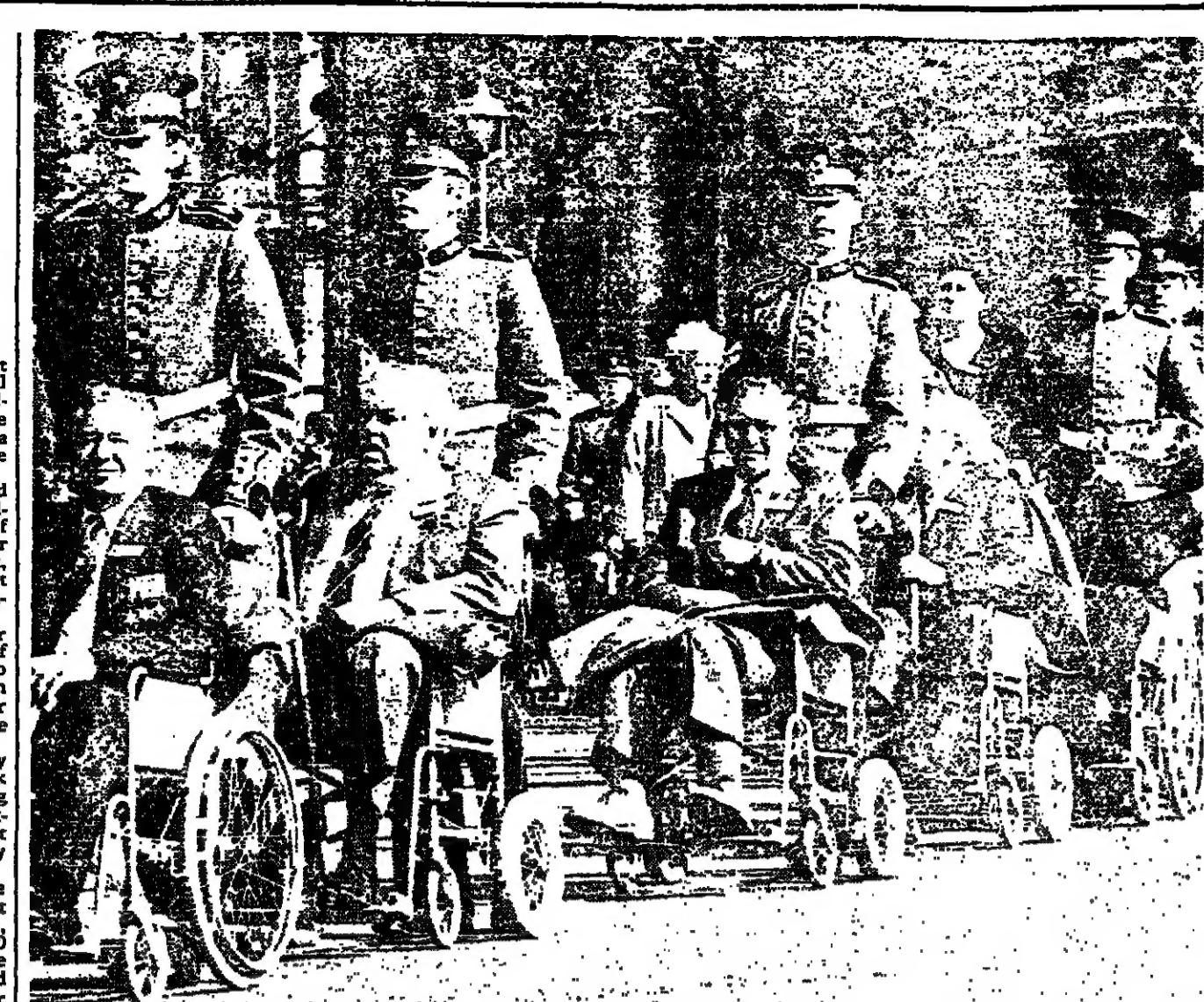
So far she has succeeded only in diverting the attention of the Ministry of Defence and the press, who have been dreaming up a *nom-de-guerre* for her. "Falkland Fanny" was one candidate from Fleet Street. The ministry has come up with Evil Eva, Buenos Aires Beatrice, best of all, Minnie Haw Haw.

The final assault on the bunker taken over by members of the extreme right wing Kach movement was completed with the aid of a pile-driver which smashed a hole in the wall and fire hoses which were used to flush out the militants who had been blockaded inside for a week.

Earlier, Israeli troops moved against the only other remaining centre of resistance in the rapidly disappearing town, the eight-storey tower of a futuristic school memorial which contained about 20 students led by the son of one of Israel's best known rightwing politicians, Mrs Geula Cohen.

The besieged students put up little resistance once the troops moved against the concrete building. Like all the other protesters, they were then sent back to Israel proper by coach.

Mr Haig was the only building still left standing in Yamit was the surviving



Members of the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association, escorted by the Welsh Guards, en route to Westminster Abbey for a remembrance service. The association celebrates its golden jubilee this week.

## Diehards forced out of Sinai bunker

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 23

The harrowing 48-hour struggle between Israeli troops and Jewish militants in the demolished Sinai town of Yamit was completed today when the last remaining diehards, mostly teenagers from New York were dragged screaming from the fortified bunker which they had named "Masada".

Despite earlier threats of ritual suicide by the bunker dwellers, who turned out to number only 11 the entire operation to remove more than 2,000 anti-withdrawal protesters from the town was completed without serious bloodshed. Over the two-day period 84 militants were arrested.

The Israeli Government is acutely conscious of the deep emotions aroused in the country by the Sinai handover and the physical destruction of Yamit which for the past two nights has been shown in graphic detail on Israeli television.

Egypt for its part is cutting back all ceremonial under the new leadership of President Mubarak and officials have said that the Government is unwilling to embarrass Israel by overplaying the occasion.

The activities of some of the extremists in Yamit have upset many Israelis, who feel that they will have damaged the country's image abroad.

Border agreement, page 4

## Civil Service award thwarts Thatcher

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government was plunged into fresh political embarrassment at home yesterday by an arbitration award giving 520,000 civil servants half as much again as the official ceiling of 4 per cent on public sector pay rises.

Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet colleagues are expected to decide over the next few days whether to invoke "parliamentary override" provisions using the Tories' large majority in the Commons to block payment of wage increases averaging 5.9 per cent.

Informed sources in Whitehall took the view that ministers whose attention is engaged by the Falklands crisis will not seek a dispute with the civil service unions — even though the £240m award will stiffen the resolve of health service workers due to take industrial action next week.

Mr Ken Thomas, general secretary of the Civil and Public Service Association (CPSA), the largest civil service union, said he did not expect the Government to override the arbitration decision.

The Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal has gone a long way towards overturning the Treasury's efforts to introduce "market forces"

into collective bargaining in Government employment. Young clerical workers under 20 who would have received nothing under the Government's original offer will now get 4.75 per cent; older and more experienced staff will receive 5.5 per cent, and the maximum of each pay scale will be increased by 6.25 per cent as part of a package backdated to April 1.

The Government's firm line against hospital staff is also unlikely to be helped by a provisional agreement reached yesterday between the Union of Communication Workers (UCW) and the Post Office Corporation for 7 per cent increases for postmen, counter clerks and sorters. The offer is going to ballot.

Disruption looms in health service

The prospect of widespread industrial disruption in the health service drew closer yesterday with the decision by NHS administrative and clerical staff to strike if necessary (Jeannette Mitchell writes).

A special meeting of the health section of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo), which represents 100,000

Continued on back page, col 3

## Couple win damages for 'wicked police conduct'

By Lucy Hodges

Damages of £51,392 for assault, wrongful arrest and malicious prosecution were awarded yesterday to a West Indian couple whom a High Court judge said had been brutally beaten up by the police at their home in north London.

Mr Justice Mars-Jones, who said the police behaviour could do immense damage to race relations, awarded "aggravated and exemplary" damages to Mr David White, now aged 60, and his wife, Lucille, now aged 50, because of the serious implications of the case.

The judge commented that the couple had been subjected to "monstrous, wicked and shameful conduct in the name of justice" and that the police had persisted in a five-year cover-up of their "brutal, savage and sustained variety of assaults".

He said he could not accept the police evidence of what happened when up to 17 officers raided the home in Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, in September 1976.

A search warrant for stolen goods was never produced, the officers entry was illegal and the family had every right to resist them, said the judge. No stolen goods were found, Mr and Mrs White were, however, charged with assault on the police but acquitted after a crown court trial.

After the judgment the couple's solicitor, Mr Lensworth Small, said the case would show black people they could get justice from a white judge.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said last night: "The question of an appeal is being considered and in view of the comments made by the judge, the matter is being investigated at the highest level".

Mr and Mrs White: Victims of "savage" assault.

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## Bill seeks to aid land reclamation

The Derelict Land Bill, which would strengthen the powers of the Department of the Environment to order grants for reclamation in both the public and private sectors, was published yesterday.

With the consent of Treasury, local authorities in designated areas in England will be eligible for 100 per cent grants towards expenditure incurred in reclamation work. The grants will be payable to companies in the private sector statutory undertakings and nationalized industries in areas where the 100 per cent grants are payable to local authorities.

In Wales, the Bill would shift power to make derelict land grants to bodies other than local authorities from the Secretary of State for Wales to the Welsh Development Agency.

Under present legislation only authorities in assisted areas and derelict land clearance areas receive 100 per cent grants, and the private sector grants are at the rate of 50 per cent.

## Councillor for trial

Cliff Capon, a Kent county councillor and a former mayor of Hythe, pleaded not guilty yesterday at Brighton Crown Court to six charges of obtaining money by deception and six of falsifying expenses. The case will be heard in the autumn.

Mr Capon, aged 44, a postman, of North Road, Hythe, was the mayor of Hythe from 1972 to 1974 and is still a member of Hythe Town Council and Shepway District Council.

## Helicopter crew's award

Two RAF men have been awarded the Queen's Commendation for their courage during a helicopter rescue in heavy seas last December.

Flight Lieutenant Nicholas Eashope, aged 30, captain of a Wessex helicopter called out after a ship sank off the Glamorgan coast, kept his aircraft overhead for 20 minutes while Warrant Officer Larry Evans, aged 35, the winchman, although repeatedly submerged by 35ft waves, managed to secure two survivors and recover them.

## 108th birthday

Mrs Annie Chapman, one of Britain's oldest women, was 108 yesterday. She celebrated her birthday at Clapham Hospital, Bedford, with birthday wishes from her son Percy, aged 83 and from the Queen.

Overseas selling prices

London 8.00	Canada 8.00
Frankfurt 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Paris 8.00	Italy 8.00
Madrid 8.00	Japan 8.00
Stockholm 8.00	Sweden 8.00
Oslo 8.00	Norway 8.00
Copenhagen 8.00	Denmark 8.00
Helsinki 8.00	Finland 8.00
Berlin 8.00	West Germany 8.00
Munich 8.00	East Germany 8.00
Warsaw 8.00	Poland 8.00
Budapest 8.00	Hungary 8.00
Prague 8.00	Czechoslovakia 8.00
Bratislava 8.00	Slovakia 8.00
Vienna 8.00	Austria 8.00
Zurich 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Geneva 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Basel 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Lucerne 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Sion 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Vevey 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Yverdon 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Lausanne 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Neuchâtel 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Geneva 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Montreux 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Evian 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
St. Moritz 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Corvatsch 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Flims 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
St. Moritz 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Corvatsch 8.00	Switzerland 8.00
Flims 8.00	Switzerland 8.00

More special bargains CORBIERES...1.49 MINERVOIS...1.49 ST CHIVIAN...1.49 COSTIERS DU GARD...1.49 COTES ROUSSILLON...1.49 COTES VENUS...1.49 COTES DU RHONE...1.49 MACON ROUGE...1.49 BEAUVILLAIN...1.49 CLUB CLARET...1.49 CHAMPAGNE...1.49 LAMON...1.49 VENEZ VERMAY...2.49 HENKELL...2.99 VERY KEEN...2.99 HAWKING...2.99 BELLS...2.99 BEEF...2.99 SMIRNOFF...2.99 BACARDI...2.99 Remy Martin...2.99 'ONE-ARM' LIQUEURS...2.99 DRAMBOIE...2.99 BENEDETTI...2.99 TIAN MELA...2.99 GRANDMA...2.99 COINTREAU...2.99 VINE...2.99 OPEN...2.99

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## Provisional Sinn Fein to fight Ulster election

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Provisional Sinn Fein (PSF) is to contest an election to be held as part of Mr James Prior's rolling devolution proposals for Northern Ireland, although it appears that its candidates will not, if elected take their seats in the proposed assembly.

In a change from its position of a few weeks ago, when it seemed it would make a decision after the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) declared its position, PSF said it would be offering the nationalist people a republican voice and alternative.

Mr Rory O'Brady, president of PSF, the political wing of the IRA said that it had decided to fight the proposed election for assembly. But he said "We will not be taking part in any British process which will allow the Westminster Government to foist artificial political institutions on any section of the Irish people."

His statement did not say how many seats the organization would contest, but it is thought it could number up to 15.

In the general election in the republic last February seven PSF candidates were badly and it was then thought that they would not be prepared to test their political support in the north at an assembly election.

The only leading party in Ulster which has not yet said whether it will contest the elections is the SDLP, within which there are known to be divisions about whether to stand. Mr Seamus Mallon,

the deputy leader of the party, said that the PSF decision would have no effect on his party's decision.

However, the PSF decision does increase the pressure on the SDLP at least to fight the elections, as last year the party did not stand at two by-elections for Fermanagh and South Tyrone and allowed Mr Bobby Sands, the hunger striker, and then Mr Owen Carron, his election agent, to win the seats.

It is unlikely that the party would want to allow PSF a free run in republican areas although one strategy for the party would be to contest the election on the pledge that it would boycott the assembly.

The health and social services boards in Belfast are looking at a claim for compensation from a former resident of the Kinvara boys' home, who is claiming compensation for sexual abuse he allegedly received while at the home.

Six members of the Ulster Defence Association (UDA) were remanded in custody for a week yesterday on charges of conspiracy to possess firearms and ammunition and conspiracy to possess records and documents containing information likely to be useful to terrorists.

Among those who appeared at the Crumlin Road court were Andrew Tyrrie, "suicide commander" of the UDA, and John McMichael, chairman of the UDA's political wing, who was a candidate in the Belfast, South, by-election last month.

There are probably only slim pickings for the SDLP-Liberal Alliance in the local elections in the South-west. The parties are still forging their partnership and will be putting their joint organization to the test and laying the groundwork for the next general election rather than looking for any startling gains.

From Cornwall to Swindon, in Wiltshire, and Weymouth and Portland, only non-metropolitan districts are involved in the latest test of local opinion. None of the parties would pretend that anything dramatic is likely to happen and it is unlikely that any of the councils will change their political complexion.

Thamesdown council, based on Swindon, is controlled by Labour with 34 seats. The SDP has two seats and the Conservatives 13. The Liberals are Social Democrats, true to the spirit of their alliance, have agreed to put up eight candidates each to fight the 16 seats to be contested.

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Double take: These three are part of a burgeoning industry which provides doubles of well known actors for promotions and parties; they will take part in a contest for doubles at Burnham Beeches, Buckinghamshire, on Wednesday. (From the left) Tony Williams as Eddie Shoestring, Derek Bird (Frank Spencer) and Tony Abel (M. Clouseau).

## South-west: Test for alliance

By Craig Seton

LOCAL ELECTIONS

The Labour is not in good spirits in the West Country, but reasonably feels that the alliance will have too much work to do seriously to threaten its majority.

Further west, in Bath, the Conservatives are in secure control of the council, having 33 seats against Labour's 14 and the Liberals' one. The Liberals have in the past.

Eleven of the Conservative seats and five of Labour's are being contested. Again the Liberals and Social Democrats are putting up eight candidates each. The Conservatives are resigned to losing several of their seats but point out that before the local government reorganization in 1974 they never controlled the council, although they frequently were the largest party, but had kept control of it ever since.

In Dorset there is no overall control of Purbeck, where independents, with 10 seats, form the largest group, or of Weymouth and Portland, where the Conservatives, with 15 seats, are the largest group. Some seats will inevitably change hands.

In Somerset the Liberals and Social Democrats have agreed an almost equal split of the 19 seats being contested. Based on Weston-super-Mare, but the Conservatives are well in control.

In Devon the story is the same. In Cornwall Penwith District Council, based on the holiday resort of Penzance, considers itself, with the county council, largely non-political and the election is arousing little interest.

Throughout the West Country the Conservatives appreciate that they will lose seats, mainly to alliance candidates, but they will centre their campaign largely on the careful use of ratepayers' money.

On Monday: The issues

## Ministry alert on Canadian tinned salmon

The Department of Health and Social Security last night issued a warning to the public not to use any 7½ oz tins of Canadian salmon. A Manchester family had become ill after eating a tin of salmon.

The cans which are thought to carry a possible risk of contamination can be identified by the name "Canada" embossed on the top and bottom.

The department said that an elderly member of the family died, although not as a direct result of eating the fish.

It added: "Although there is only a slight chance that a can might be faulty, there is no means by which the public can themselves determine this. Our advice to people is not to use any brand of Canadian salmon in 7½ oz tins."

This is the second tinned salmon scare this year. In February the department gave a warning against eating United States salmon in half-pound tins.

Mr Ferdinand Mount, the political writer, is to be head of the Prime Minister's policy unit at Downing Street in succession to Mr John Hoskyns, who leaves at the end of this month.

Mr Mount, aged 42, has been political correspondent of the Spectator since 1977 and is a former member of the Conservative Research Department, where he specialized in Home Office affairs and in health and social security.

He has also been chief leader writer of the Daily Mail, and since 1980 has written a column for London evening paper, The Standard.

The small policy unit, established when the Government was formed in May, 1979, has the task of briefing the Prime Minister on issues that he is likely to face. Its members work closely with the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS), but whereas the CPRS makes detailed studies of policy the unit establishes objectives for the

## Science report

## Tourism 'threat to nature reserves'

by Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Demands for stronger safeguards for wildlife in Britain sometimes obscure the fact that similar needs are felt in the rest of Europe. Studies by the Council of Europe, of which 21 countries are members, have shown that 45 per cent of reptile species and 24 per cent of butterflies are in danger of extinction.

The European dimension in concern for wildlife was illustrated by Dr Peter Baum, an ecologist in the environment and nature resources division of the council, when he spoke at a conference, arranged by the administrators of the Peak District national park. The park is one of the few areas in Europe to hold the council's diploma for nature reserves of the highest quality, and Dr Baum had come to renew it.

He feared that public opinion was turning against national parks, and that those founded in the 1960s and 1970s could not be founded today. But Dr Baum claimed that a strong adherence of the rigorous view that wild habitats needed to be allowed to survive in peace in their own right.

He rejected the subsidiary role in which places of unspoiled countryside were called nature reserves and allowed to remain as long as they did not interfere with the demands of industry.

No site could be expected to survive simultaneously as a true nature reserve and as a country attraction, he went on. The short view that reserves had to serve immediate human demands for outdoor recreation should be replaced by full acceptance of their importance as stores of genetic material for the future.

"We forget that they are the guarantee of ecological life systems, on which any urban area ultimately depends," Dr Baum went on. "We could manage without most industrial products, but we could not manage without nature. Nevertheless, our nature ecosystems, which are the original parts of our landscapes, have shrunk to islands in a spoils and highly polluted ocean."

## Woman's son called by prosecution

A father yesterday criticized West Mercia Police after his son, aged 13, was called as a prosecution witness in a fatal road accident.

Kevin Seaman was called to give evidence at Hereford County Magistrates' Court when his mother, Mrs Susan Margaret Seaman, a psychiatric nurse, of Bush Bank, Canon Pyon, Hereford, was alleged to have caused the death of Mrs Dorothy Rawlings, aged 73, by careless driving.

Mrs Seaman denied the charge and was found not guilty. But she was told she would have to pay £400 court costs. After the case her husband, Mr Roger Seaman, said: "It was a grave error of judgment on the part of the police to bring the case."

## PRISONER HANGED

Eric Lincoln, aged 56, who was sentenced in 1972, to life imprisonment for murder, has been found hanged in a cell at HMP, Bristol.

He was released on licence last year but recalled to prison this week after an alleged assault.

## GLC told to put its house in order

TRANSPORT

The Transport (London) Act 1969 (Amendment) Bill would clarify the law currently in confusion and prevent major damage being done to London Transport and the economy by excessively high fares.

The Bill did not enforce a particular transport policy of level fares. It retained the principle that London Transport must balance current revenue and expenditure as far as was practicable. It made clear beyond further legal doubt that for this purpose grants from the Greater London Council might be counted as revenue by London Transport.

The Bill provided for the GLC to make grants towards the current expenses of the London Transport Executive where such grants appeared to the council to be required to secure the provision of such public passenger transport services as best met the needs for the time being of Greater London.

The Bill assumed a grant would be made by central government, but left the question of the amount of grants to be decided by the two elected public authorities concerned — the GLC and central government. That was a reasonable and democratic arrangement.

The alternative was legal muddle because legal advisers had different views on what the recent Law Lords' judgment meant — and greater damage being done to London Transport. The law lords' judgment required London Transport to do something which was commensurate with the interests of passengers, ratepayers and those in the transport industries. After the chaos and incompetence of the past 10 months, the time was right for a major change in the way transport matters in the capital were handled. The Government would be setting out the way ideas were developing for a better organized system and taking a clear line on the proposals which the Select Committee on Transport would shortly put forward.

After the disaster, failures of the so-called experiment of recent months, the situation could not be left as it was. Mr Howell had made it clear that the GLC, if it did not put its own house in order, the Government would have to act to impose its own solution.

The Bill was tabled out.

The Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill, which substantially increases the penalties for offences under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, mainly for the illegal sale of food unfit for human consumption, passed the report stage and was read the third time.

The second provision of that if the due diligence defence involved an allegation that the offence was committed by another person, the person charged must give information about the other person to the prosecutor.

The Children's Home Bill, which tightens the control which local authorities can exercise over privately commercially-run homes for children, was read the third time.

The Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, which amends the law on the shooting and control of deer, was read a second time without debate.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, had asked the GLC to do to serve properly and







## FALKLANDS CRISIS

## Invincible's pilots stand by to scramble

From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible April 23

Harrier squadrons on board the two carriers HMS Invincible and HMS Hermes have gone on full alert to intercept Argentine surveillance aircraft as the Royal Navy task force moves close to the Falkland Islands.

A Harrier is now prepared to take off within minutes of the first radar contact with an unidentified aircraft and rapidly intercept it at more than 100 miles from the fleet. This alert followed the interception by an armed Harrier from Hermes of an Argentine Air Force Boeing 707 on Wednesday.

Within hours of the alert coming into operation a fighter from the Invincible intercepted a second Boeing 707 carrying out long range surveillance at night and the fact that this was repeated within 18 hours indicates this form of reconnaissance will become increasingly frequent as the fleet comes within range of Argentine surveillance aircraft.

Lieutenant Brian Haigh, aged 32, who was the first pilot on the Invincible to be scrambled to meet a 707, stayed close to it for a few minutes before it headed off in a south-westerly direction.

"I went alongside him with my lights flashing so he knew I was there," he said. "I then went underneath him and after about four minutes of this he rolled. I think he was looking for me so I popped up again beside him."

He added that the 707, which the Argentine is said to have three, did not overfly the fleet.

Pilots on 24-hour alert now take it in turns to sit strapped in their cockpits on the flightdecks waiting to be scrambled. It is very quiet in these waiting for an hour or so. Lieutenant Commander Robin Kent, the senior pilot, said, "You just look at the sky".

The Harriers, armed with sidewinder missiles and cannon, are also flying hundreds of miles ahead of the task force on reconnaissance while Sea King helicopters are searching the ocean around the fleet for potentially hostile submarines. As a result of this possible threat, the Invincible and other ships have brought themselves to a full readiness for combat.

The 19,500-ton carrier carrying 1,000 men, entered defence stations today and is likely to maintain them for some considerable time.

Not only does this mean the crew is ready for combat at any time through a complicated system of watches, but it means the ship becomes a considerably more austere unit prepared for any possibility.

A notice entitled "War orders" has appeared which details that all top secret documents are to be kept in weighted bags, presumably for disposal if there is any likelihood of capture by the enemy. Other non-essential material is to be destroyed daily.

The notice outlines how prisoners of war should be treated and a programme on the closed-circuit television have the conditions of the Geneva convention.

The crew was told to deal with any prisoners in a humane way and carry out basic searches, interrogations and guarding. Although it adds that the Invincible is unsuitable for rescuing people from the sea, some ladders to the mast are available for this possibility.

In the event that any crew members are taken prisoner, it tells them to give only their name, rank, number and date of birth in response to any questions.



Sign of the times: A letter from the Falklands received in London franked with the Argentine name Malvinas.

## Luce welcomes inquiry

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Richard Luce, who resigned from the Foreign Office with Lord Carrington and Mr Humphrey Atkins because of the Falklands invasion, said last night that he supported very strongly the Prime Minister's decision to hold a review of events leading up to the invasion.

Mr Luce, speaking at West Ruxington, in Sussex, said he thought it would be healthy for the nation to see whether any lessons could be learnt, and to set events of the last few weeks in perspective.

But to achieve this the review would need to cover all government departments concerned, examining how they discharged their responsibilities before the invasion, have access to all necessary papers, and be free to

examine the problem in the perspective of the last 15 or 20 years.

Saying that it was in the public interest to seek the truth, Mr Luce added that he made no criticism of Foreign Office officials who were dedicated to the national interest and their public duty.

The Prime Minister told MPs on April 8 that there should be a review of how government departments discharged their responsibilities before the invasion, and that the Government would consult members of other parties about the form it should take.

There is no pressure for a decision until the Falklands crisis is resolved, but opinion at Westminster seems to favour the task being given

to a small group of privy counsellors.

Recognition is growing among MPs that they as well as the public have much to learn about the vulnerability of distant possessions, and that Conservative and Labour governments must bear some blame for the failure to forestall the present danger.

If the public is to be reassured, several MPs believe, then no active politician who has held responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy in recent years can be eligible.

Mr Luce, narrowing the field for recruitment further, said the review must be carried out by "public figures with no vested interest, who would clearly be regarded as beyond reproach by Parliament and the public".

## Invasion attacked

## Brazilian newspapers are backing Britain

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo, April 23

The serious Brazilian press has been almost unanimous in condemning the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands and has devoted series of leading articles on the matter.

The *O Estado de São Paulo*, the leading São Paulo newspaper said earlier this week: "politically, the invasion of the Falklands was a gesture of despair. It was as if, prompted by the delicate internal situation, the Galtieri regime considered that the challenge to the British Government would serve to recreate internal unity and confer on Argentina the role of leader of the South American nations, against the traditional symbol of imperialism and colonialism, which is the United Kingdom."

Some opportunistic support from countries seeking pretexts for resolving their own frontier problems outside the law masked the first error of strategic evaluation. This was to imagine that Great Britain would not react, and also that the Soviet Union would not seek to take advantage of the conflict to try to establish itself in South America.

In the face of these errors, General Galtieri sought to correct them with another, by demanding that the organisation of American states should give collective support to Argentina under the terms of the reciprocal assistance agreement, hoping that Latin America would demonstrate in solidarity even if it was the Argentine Government which had been guilty of aggression and Great Britain would not react, and also that the Soviet Union would not seek to take advantage of the conflict to try to establish itself in South America.

On the same day, the Rio de Janeiro newspaper *Jornal do Brasil* stated: "The invocation of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance by Argentina opens a new and equally confused stage in this absurd conflict. The treaty was drawn up in a very different epoch, from that of our own and with very different aims. In that year of 1947, the world was divided into two clear blocks, and the treaty aimed to protect the democratic alliance which had won the war against Nazism."

"The treaty has now been invoked against a country of the Atlantic community, which until yesterday was sufficiently friendly with Argentina to provide it with a large part of the foreign credits which were needed. The justification is more difficult because in this case the aggressor country is Argentina. Under no circumstances does the treaty oblige any of its members to honour it with an infringement of the principle of peaceful solution of problems."

It is possible that Argentina has obtained some political support in meetings of foreign ministers, but this will not be translated into an endorsement of the use of force. What will the Argentine Government do then?

"The present Argentine leadership threw itself into the direction of a conflict. To reverse this, would certainly signify the loss of power. In these circumstances *caudillos* (leaders) usually persist to the bitter end, indifferent to the suffering which they impose on the nation," the *Jornal do Brasil* concluded.

Because of this Chileans are quite aware of the political and economic imperatives which have driven President Galtieri to his military adventure in the Falklands. Argentina's ultimate moral or geographical rights to the islands have ceased to be the issue. Most Chileans are convinced where General Galtieri's adventurism may take him next.

Government (which is to say President Pinochet) remains inscrutable. The only military figure of consequence to have dissociated himself from the Pinochet junta is Señor Gustavo Leigh, the former air force commander.

However he views a militant Argentina with great alarm. "It may be dangerous," he said, "but if it were my decision, I would help the British. I would allow them the use of our islands and channels, surreptitiously to shelter and refuel their ships. It was possible that Britain could recover the Falklands by force. If the British attack rapidly and vigorously at the first possible moment, I feel sure they can in the islands. The Argentines do not have the quality as fighters to resist. But if Britain merely blockades the islands and waits for Argentina to negotiate, then I fear she will lose her chance."

Chileans also have good practical reasons to fear and distrust Argentina. In the far South, the two countries have been squabbling for decades over possession of the various islands which give access to the potential riches of Antarctica.



## Healey flies to talks at UN

Mr Denis Healey, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman and the strongest proponent of United Nations involvement in the Falklands crisis, met Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, yesterday (Zorian Zorki writes from New York).

Before leaving Heathrow (above), Mr Healey said British and American ideas for a peaceful settlement were poles apart. The answer was immediate involvement of the United Nations.

Although the United Nations has a number of contingency plans for dealing with the crisis, officials were making clear that they would not embark on any mediation effort against the wishes of Mrs Thatcher's Government.

## View from across the Andes

## Chile's distrust of its neighbour reawakened

From Ted Simon, Santiago

Unlike in Buenos Aires, where temperatures run higher and much hot air blows in from the Atlantic, autumn in Santiago is clear, dry and cool. In the heart of the Latin-American countries, attitudes tend to conform with the climate. The Italianate posturing and bravado of the Argentines is anathema to most Chileans who, at the best of times, regard the antics of their trans-Andean neighbours with a concession bordering on contempt.

However, this is far from being the best of times. Chile is down by a severe and continuing economic depression with no relief in sight. Unemployment is high, now reaching deep into the middle classes. The country's resources are low.

The political and cultural life of Chile is virtually paralysed under the heavy-handed dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet, and now Argentina has precipitated a crisis which threatens Chile from one end to the other of its immensely long border.

In their hearts, whatever their other allegiances, Chileans feel that Argentina cannot be trusted. The more thoughtful of them see a country with a disastrous military history whose Army is motivated by hurt pride, and a country with an equally disastrous economic history whose Government is motivated by frustration and the need for a common cause.

When the Army and Government are one, under the leadership of an apparently Mussolini-like general, they have reason to fear the worst.

"This is, without doubt, the most serious event for our part of the world since the Second World War," Señor Claudio Orrego, a former candidate for the presidency of the Christian Democratic Party, said. "All politicians in Chile are 'former' now," he explained wryly.

He is full of praise for the prompt and forceful British reaction to the Argentine invasion and says Mrs

## Israel and Egypt find way out of border dispute

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, April 23

Representatives of the United States, Egypt and Israel today reached tentative agreement on a procedure to resolve the long-standing border dispute and said they expected to complete it on Sunday in time for the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai.

If agreement is announced on Sunday, it will not be the definitive demarcation line between Israel and Egypt, but an agreement on how to agree on the final border lines.

No details of the talks were released, but Dr Boutros Ghali, Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said new laws had been reached and were subject to approval by the political leaderships in Egypt and Israel.

Mr Walter Stoessel, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, described the seven-hour negotiations in Cairo as excellent progress. For a diplomat who has been most conservative in his statements since he started the shuttle between Cairo and Jerusalem nine

days ago, Mr Stoessel further volunteered: "We hope to have a solution by noon Sunday."

Israel's delegate, Mr David Kimche, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, said progress was made and expressed the belief that "all will be finished Sunday". Dr Ghali was as positive: "I think we will reach agreement."

American sources close to Mr Stoessel say they are seeking to bring Egypt and Israel to a final agreement in an attempt to give more credibility to the peace pact and thus draw moderate

countries like Jordan into peace talks with Israel.

At the meeting today Egypt and the United States had hoped the Israeli delegation would be headed by the Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, but Mr Kimche came instead and the Egyptians reportedly saw this as an attempt to delay decision making. Mr Kimche came with Mr Stoessel from Jerusalem on the same aircraft.

The seven-hour talks were punctuated by a one-hour meeting between all three delegations. The conference was held in the grand ballroom of the Salam (Peace) Hotel, near Cairo airport. The full session was preceded and followed by bilateral meetings in the rooms of the delegations.

It is not known how the three parties will announce their decision on Sunday, or whether they will meet on Saturday, the Sabbath. A senior Egyptian delegate said it was likely the Egyptians and Israelis would consult by telephone before sunset on Friday and hold off until sunset on Saturday.

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## Britons told of risks in Argentina

By Our Foreign Staff

The British Government last night intensified its warnings to British citizens to leave Argentina if at all possible. A statement broadcast by the BBC World Service said that now that the British naval task force was approaching the area of the Falkland Islands, a period of increasing tension and risk could lie ahead. British citizens who had not acted upon earlier warnings should

consider again whether they should take an early opportunity of leaving the country by normal commercial means," the statement added.

The new warning followed the receipt of death threats by British citizens in South America from what appeared to be Argentine terrorist organisation. The Foreign Office said that it was taking seriously threats of reprisals against British families if war broke out between Britain and Argentina.

The threats, which were contained in a letter sent to an organisation which called itself the Armed Group for the Defence of the Malvinas Islands, were received by British citizens in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay.

No one, of course, was saying just who might be planning to attack the mission. The Defence Attaché was too busy to talk to journalists. Outside the gates, Lebanon's Squad 14, a notorious group of Lebanese nationalists, were seen to be waiting to defend France from its enemies.

Thirty-five French troops from the United Nations force in Lebanon have been seconded to the embassy to protect the ambassador and his staff from unknown assailants. "Carlos" is a notorious Lebanese nationalist who has mentioned these past few days. But in Beirut no one suggests publicly just now that the French fear the Syrians.

In Damascus, there is much publicised consternation on the part of the Syrians at France's decision to expel two Syrian embassy officials yesterday's car bombing in Paris. The reciprocal expulsion of two French diplomats from Damascus was said by the state broadcasting service to be an unfortunate necessity.

Syria, the radio said, was not responsible for the bomb which killed a woman and wounded many pedestrians near the Champs Elysees. The Syrians did not do such things.

But the Syrian authorities also went on to condemn this week's French television film which implied, none too subtly, that the Syrians had ordered the murder of the ambassador to Beirut last September. Mr Louis Delamare was shot dead in his chauffeur-driven car in West Beirut while travelling home to lunch. His assassins were never identified and this being Lebanon — were never found.

In fact, the world in Beirut after Mr Delamare's death was a Lebanese Shia militia group had killed him on instructions from the Iranian Government which was angry at France's decision to sell Mirage jet fighters to President Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq. Syria, of course, is an ally of Iraq and this scarcely proves Syria's part in Mr Delamare's murder.

However, rumour also now has it in the Lebanese capital that the French television film on Mr Delamare's murder was made with the assistance

of the Syrian intelligence service. The French Government effected this metamorphosis with the approval of the United Nations in New York thus avoiding the impression of turning United Nations troops here into just another Lebanese militia.

Paris: President Mitterrand called in security chiefs to plot tactics to combat the terrorist campaign by Syrian agents against Iraq which has now involved France.

Mr Gaston Defferre, the Interior Minister, said that the meeting, attended by security service chiefs and an army general, amounted to a "little council of war" after the car bomb in Paris which killed a woman and injured 62.

Damascus has denied involvement, but diplomats said French officials believed the blast was part of a Syrian-inspired campaign to "punish" France for its activities in the Middle East.

The latest effort of the Organisation of African Unity to solve a political deadlock which has paralysed its two-day meeting of three African presidents and ministers from another six countries — ended inconclusively here today.

The OAU remains split by the admission to its membership last February of the self-styled Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), formed by the Algerian-backed Polisario Movement which for years has been fighting a guerrilla war against Morocco in the former Spanish colony of the Western Sahara.

Morocco claims the area, but has agreed to an OAU proposal for a ceasefire and a referendum in the Western Sahara. However, deadlock between the two groups has

blocked any progress on implementing the OAU proposals.

The SADR was admitted to OAU membership on orders of Mr Edem Kodjo, the OAU Secretary-General, who comes from Togo, without consulting the present Bantu African Group, which includes the OAU's 19 member states. The result is that all OAU meetings for the last two months have been deadlocked by "boycotts" by one or another of the opposing groups.

A second three-day summit conference is the obvious way to unscramble this situation. But no OAU state can afford to host such a summit (the OAU rules are that a state proposing a summit must host and pay for it).

## Paris bomb aftermath

## Unknown enemy besieges French

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, April 23

The French Paratroopers were young and wore bright red berets. But they did not welcome a visit to the French embassy in Beirut this morning. Instead their grenades pinned to their battle-dress pockets, they pointed their rifles ostentatiously at the stomach of each new arrival until the bespectacled security guard had vouchsafed each visitor's identity.

Sandbags were piled around the iron doors while receptionists peered from behind bullet-proof screens. The tricolour still snapped confidently in the compound square but the French embassy was under siege.

No one, of course, was saying just who might be planning to attack the mission. The Defence Attaché was too busy to talk to journalists. Outside the gates, Lebanon's Squad 14, a notorious group of Lebanese nationalists, were seen to be waiting to defend France from its enemies.

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## Minister escapes jail term

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, April 23

A judge today gave a Cabinet Minister convicted of laziness a suspended prison sentence plus a fine of £100 because he had tampered the official to dip into a charity fund.

Judge Victoria Ostrovsky-Kohn said Mr Aharon Abuhazreia, then mayor of Ramle, may have been misguided because the Ministry of Interior had for many years granted funds to registered charity societies without controlling their disbursement or laying down proper criteria.

The moment the judge left the bench after pronouncing sentence, a female relative of the Moroccan-born minister violated ecstatically from the back of the court room. Spectators and jurists were patently astonished by the leniency. The minister's

elated supporters, who had been kept out of the courtroom by police as a precaution against a riot, danced and sang outside and lifted their hero to their shoulders when he appeared.

Mr Abuhazreia, the Minister of Labour, Welfare and Immigrants Absorption, said he remained determined to appeal against his conviction to the High Court and to resign from the Cabinet. His designated successor, Mr Aharon Ussan, said he would restore the Cabinet seat to the party leader as soon as he won his appeal.

Mr Abuhazreia was sentenced to 30 months jail for paying the family grocer and depositing money in an election fund with cheques from a charity fund he headed in 1977. He was also given sentences of 18 months and three months on counts of breaching trust. All sentences were suspended for two years. Mr Moshe Gabai, treasurer of the charity fund, received a two months suspended sentence.

Judge Ostrovsky-Kohn said she was being lenient because "justice would not be done if after years of absolutely no supervision over charity funds, the law would be applied maximally in the first case."

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The OAU Bureau, comprising nine states, convened here yesterday to discuss what President Moi called the most serious crisis to face the OAU in its 19-year history. The meeting ended today with a communiqué that does not mention the SADR, but says the three presidents (from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda), ministers from Congo, Gambia, Lesotho, Upper Volta, Libya and Botswana reviewed the problems now facing the OAU.

The leaders urge African states to strive to overcome their present differences and say the next regular summit, to be held in Tripoli in August, will provide a forum for tackling the present problems, although any state is free to call for a special summit in the meantime.

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## The Yard's style seen in Indiana

Batesville, Indiana — In the heart of the Midwest, the style of the Yard is seen in the streets of Batesville. The town, with its historic architecture and charming atmosphere, is a perfect example of the Yard's influence on American culture.

The Yard's style is a blend of traditional and modern elements, creating a unique and timeless look. It is a style that has inspired generations and continues to influence the world of fashion and design.

## Jail for niece of Minister

Johannesburg — Mrs. Hanchen Fitzgibbon, aged 22, the niece of M. Piet Koorhof, South African Minister of Cooperation and Development, and one of more than a dozen white anti-apartheid activists detained last year, pleaded guilty to violating security laws. She was given an effective one-month jail sentence of 21 months with 20 months suspended for five years.

## F16s return to service

Washington — The Pentagon said that 109 of the 240 F16 fighters grounded because of possible wing wear were ready to fly again. A spokesman said work was needed on 35 others and 16 of these were grounded. The remaining 95 had not yet been inspected. Air Force officials said they expected the entire fleet of F16s would be ready to fly in two or three days.

## Makarios aide imprisoned

Nicosia — Mr. Miltades Christodoulou, the Cypriot Government's spokesman for 17 years, was jailed for six months for forgery and misappropriation of funds. The 62-year-old former director of the Public Information Office, who resigned after police investigations began last year, pleaded guilty. Mr. Christodoulou was a close adviser to the late President Makarios.

## Anti-abortion plea to MPs

Mother Teresa, who in Tokyo urged Japanese MPs to lead their country towards peace and joy and away from abortions — which are legal in Japan and are sharply increasing among unmarried women.

Mother Teresa, who in Tokyo urged Japanese MPs to lead their country towards peace and joy and away from abortions — which are legal in Japan and are sharply increasing among unmarried women.

## Fighter deal

Delhi — India has agreed to buy the French Mirage 2000 combat aircraft, Mr. Venkataraman, the Defence Minister, told the Indian Parliament. He declined to give details of the deal or say how many aircraft were involved but said a letter of intent had been signed.

## Springbok flour bombers guilty

Auckland — Two men who buzzed and flour-bombed a rugby match between New Zealand and South Africa last year were found guilty of committing a criminal nuisance and flying below 1,000ft over a populated area. The pilot of the Cessna 172 aircraft, Mark Jones, aged 33, and his passenger, Grant Albert Cole, aged 20, admitted the protest against the controversial tour by The Springboks. They were remanded on bail for sentencing.

## Dissident sentenced

Stockholm — An Estonian dissident, Dr. Endel Rose, has been sentenced to a year in a labour camp after appeals for strikes in the Soviet Republic of Estonia last year. Estonian exile source said. He was found guilty of spreading slanderous statements about the Soviet Union.

## US flag burnt

Seoul — University students burnt a United States flag in an anti-American demonstration in the Kangwon national university in Chunchon, 60 miles northeast of Seoul. Four student leaders were arrested.

## Hunger strike threat

Moscow — Four Soviet citizens, denied permission to join their families in the West, said they would stage an indefinite hunger strike at an international religious peace conference to be held here next month.

# US prevails on Salvador to pick moderate

From Paul Ellman, Washington, April 23

The Reagan Administration today appeared to be on the verge of achieving at least partial success in its efforts to secure a Government in El Salvador acceptable to the United States Congress. Following strong pressure from the American Embassy in San Salvador, and the personal intervention of Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, right-wing leaders have agreed with the Christian Democrats to name a moderate figure to serve as interim President for the next year.

Considered almost certain to fill the post is Señor Alvaro Magaña, president of a big, semi-private bank and a lawyer with strong liberal leanings. Señor Magaña's name was one of three suggested by the Salvadoran military leadership. In its efforts to end the political impasse in El Salvador since elections on March 28 produced no clear majority for any party.

The Christian Democrats, the biggest single party with 24 of the 60 seats in the Constituent Assembly, were initially isolated by the parties of the right which together controlled a majority, and said that they planned to govern alone.

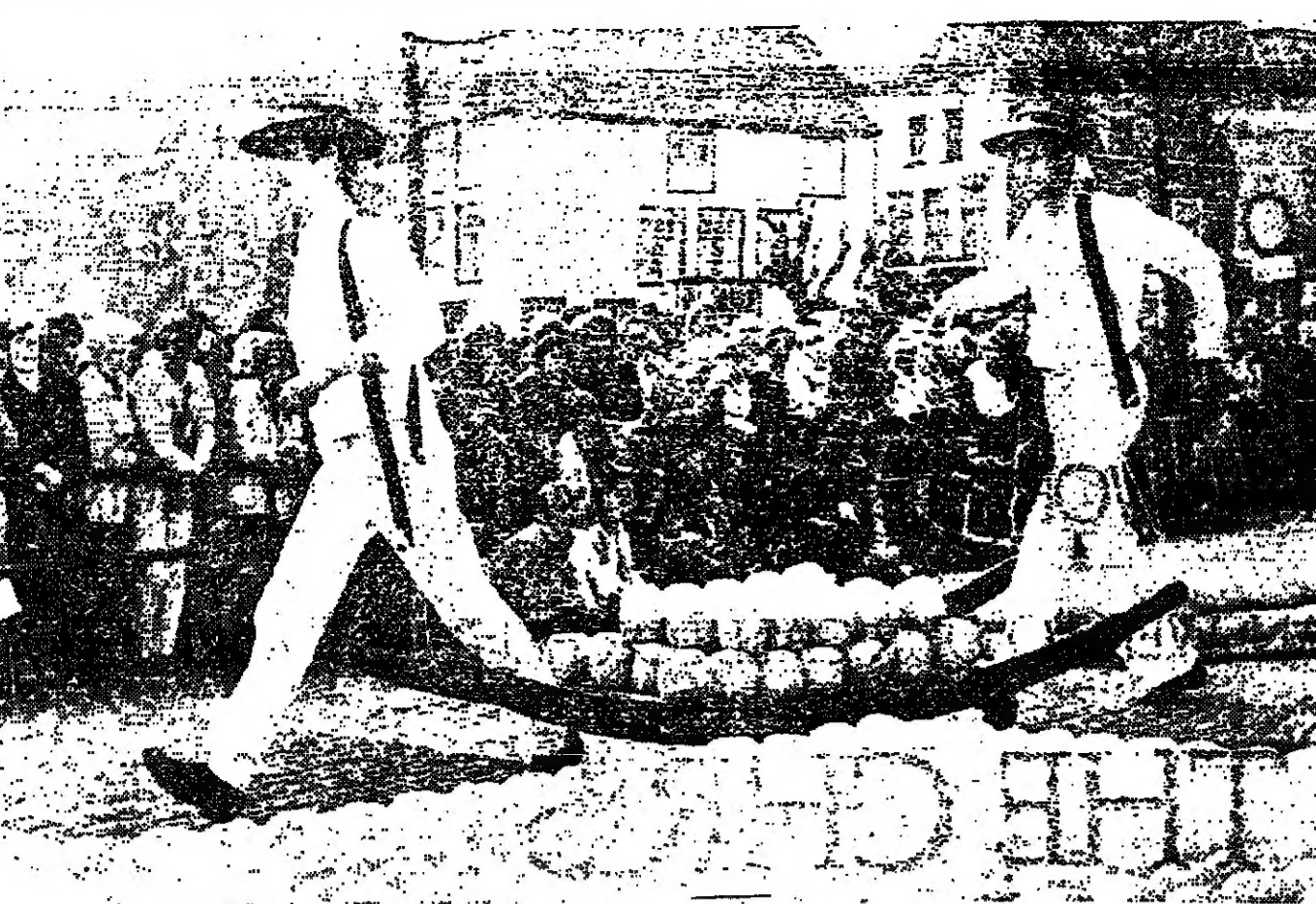
The right, however, has split over the question of who will serve as interim President until elections are held next year. The leading nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena), has said that it is unhappy with Señor Magaña, whom one party official described as "beyond socialism", but its principal partner, the National Conciliation Party, has agreed to side with the Christian Democrats over his appointment.

The agreement to back Señor Magaña for the interim presidency is seen as indicating that the Christian Democrats will be able to secure some major posts in the next Cabinet, the composition of which is still being negotiated. The American Ambassador, Mr. Deane Hinton, as well as Mr. Haig, have publicly warned that ex-



Major D'Aubuisson: Prepared to talk to guerrillas

THE TIMES SATURDAY APRIL 24 1982



Edam Premiere: Bearers carrying cheese in Alkmaar on the opening day of the Dutch town's cheese market season. Holland is the world's leading exporter of cheese.

## Tories under fire

## Unions join battle on Bill

From Ian Murray, The Hague, April 23

The British Government's proposed trade union legislation represents an attack on the rights of trade unionists throughout the world, Mr. Georges Debunne, the newly-elected president of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), said here today.

In his inaugural address to the confederation's fourth congress, the Belgian trade union leader said that it was essential for trade unionists in other countries to show their solidarity in the fight against any government attempts to limit union rights nationally. These attempts represented a danger to those same rights in other countries.

He said later that he hoped the confederation could help the British TUC in its opposition to the legislation. This could well take the form initially of a direct approach to British ministers to ask the Government to think again as well as making representations to other governments to use their influence on the British government to change its mind.

Mr. Debunne at the same time showed he was extremely happy with the TUC's anti-Common Market stance. He found it curious that while being a loyal member of the European trade union Movement the TUC had a tendency to want Britain to come out of the Community.

This double standard he felt, made it difficult for the European idea to penetrate the shop floor in Britain. He admitted in his speech that the confederation had lost touch with grass roots opinion in the trade union movement.

The main work of the week-long conference was to agree a 2-page resolution on how best to face the economic crisis in Europe. "Governments in the council must recognize that to overcome their own national problems European approaches are also required", the resolution says. In what looks like a direct dig at Britain it continues: "This is not a question of foregoing national interest but of recognizing that enhanced cooperation is now required to pursue them."

Mr. Debunne's West German ally, the Social Democrat congress, has been trying to frighten voters who hanker for a conservative government by holding out horror pictures of what is happening in Britain. (Patricia Clough writes).

Delegates met today with the warning by Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, ringing in their ears: "Our people must not come under the rod of those who offer it drastic neo-conservative cures. In other countries — and everyone knew where he meant — they have plunged whole sections of the working class into a new poverty."

Without mentioning Britain by name, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, declared that the result of neo-conservative economic recipes elsewhere had been devastating. They had markedly increased unemployment without achieving growth or stability.

## Sweeping win in Malaysia

From David Watts, Kuala Lumpur, April 23

unlikely that they will return results dissimilar to the peninsula.

The National Front coalition effectively swamped the fundamentalist Muslim Partial Islam Semalaysia (PAS) which had been expected to recover some seats from its disastrous showing in the elections of 1978. Though many of the votes were close, the party was only able to recover a single seat in the national Parliament for the northern state of Kelantan to leave its standing the same as in 1978, with five seats. Its president was unseated.

Hardest hit of the opposition parties was the basically Chinese Democratic Action Party which lost its chairman in a head-on fight with the Malaysian Chinese Association, which, along with the Malaysian Indian Congress makes up the National Front. The Democratic Action Party saw its representation slide from 16 to six in the new Parliament in a significant shift of support towards the National Front.

## Schmidt's olive branch to pacifists

From Patricia Clough, Munich, April 23

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today urgently tried to patch up a last-minute rift with the pacifist wing of the Social Democratic Party congress which had threatened to undo a week of efforts for reconciliation.

The Chancellor had unwittingly upset many delegates late last night by implying that they were playing the Soviet Union's game and their views would make war more likely. He stated that if peace movement leaders succeeded in preventing the deployment of new Nato missiles "the Soviet Union would have achieved its most important goal."

He went on to quote a warning by Professor Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker, a leading physicist and one of West Germany's most eminent thinkers, that a departure from Nato's missile strategy would be a serious blow to the alliance, destroy the basis for negotiations and could increase the possibility of war later on.

Loud boos rose from all quarters at this last remark and Herr Willy Pieckzyk, the leader of the pacifist minded Young Socialists, took the microphone to say he and others felt personally offended by the Chancellor's remarks.

Herr Schmidt rose later to try to smooth ruffled feelings, saying no offence had been intended. But evidently overnight he had realized that with one blow he could have ruined the atmosphere of mutual respect which both sides had worked hard to build up during the Congress.

Both party leaders and pacifists had taken pains to emphasize that they realized the other side had honourable intentions and wanted peace as much as they; the dispute was merely about the best way to secure it.

So while the party was finishing off internal business today the Chancellor asked to make an unscheduled personal declaration and said he "regretted that any delegate should feel insulted."

"I do not want to suggest that the serious spokesmen of the peace movement are in the service of the Soviet Union," he said. He had merely wanted to make clear the consequences of such a blow for Nato.

The congress last night voted by a clear majority to continue its support for the Nato policy and to reject proposals for a freeze on its missile deployment plans during the American-Soviet negotiations.

Poland delays picking its fans for World Cup

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 23

This summer's World Cup football contest is proving something of a headache for the Polish Government. Now that Poland has qualified for the competition, a number of fans will have to be allowed to travel to Spain to cheer on the national team but somehow the authorities have to stop people defecting.

Since martial law, according to official accounts, 210 sailors have defected to have 11 members of the Mazowiec dance group and three ambassadors. In addition, several hundred Poles abroad at the time of the declaration of martial law four months ago, when the borders were closed, have not returned.

The passport procedures for leaving the country are still extremely complex and only a trickle of people have been allowed in the West.

However, the martial law authorities have come up with what they believe to be a fail-safe system, designed to weed out possible potential defectors. First, according to tourist officials, only 1,000 people will be allowed to travel to Spain although they admit that more than 100,000 have expressed a wish to attend the contest.

Secondly, the costs will be extremely high. [Geneva: About 137,000 Poles now in Western Europe, half the total there, want to stay in the West indefinitely or permanently, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, said (AP reports). Asylum seekers had been requested 7,000 while another 90,000 had asked for residency permits or an extension of their visitors' visa.

Vienna: Herr Erwin Lenz, Austrian Interior Minister, said the United States had agreed to help Austria resolve its Polish refugee problem by taking 1,000 Poles every month (Reuters reports).

White and Another v Metropolitan Police Commissioner Before Mr Justice Mans-Jones Judgment delivered April 23. Two plaintiffs were awarded £20,000 each in exemplary damages each in their action against the Metropolitan Police Commissioner for false imprisonment, assault and malicious prosecution for what in his Lordship's view constituted oppressive, arbitrary or unconstitutional behaviour by the police. The plaintiffs were also awarded aggravated damages of £5,000 and £4,500 respectively as well as agreed special damages of £1,500 each.

Lucille White, of 150 Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, London, claimed damages including exemplary damages for (a) false imprisonment by Police Constable M. K. Peak, PC Vincent Rosser, PC George Lazenby, Sergeant Fred Cummings and WPC Denise Appleton who were acting under the direction and control of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner on September 16, 1976 at Stoke Newington police station; (b) assault by the officers or any of them acting as officers unknown or identified by the plaintiffs; and (c) malicious prosecution by the officers on September 16, 1976.

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The basis of the claim was that police officers entered the plaintiffs' home unlawfully, or if under the authority of a search warrant they failed to show the warrant to explain their presence in the house; that they unlawfully assaulted the plaintiffs, seized them without lawful excuse or authority, falsely imprisoning them for about four hours and charged them with assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty.

At their trial on indictment one year later the plaintiffs were acquitted on all charges. Mr Justice Mans-Jones said that at about 12.30 am on September 16, 1976 Police Sergeant Cummings was given a

warrant to search the plaintiffs' home for stolen goods and police officers entered the house to keep the house under surveillance and to report any activity. Ignorant of these steps, the plaintiffs were in bed asleep, as were their three young daughters. Two of their sons, Dennis and Carlton White, were in the basement with two friends.

At about 12.45 am the front door was opened by the two friends who went to leave by the front door. As they opened the door they saw PC Holland and WPC Appleton approaching the house. The evidence for the plaintiffs was that the police officers entered the house and when asked by Dennis White whether they had a warrant they said nothing.

If that account of their entry was correct, it constituted a breach of the common law rule: provided the police have a warrant to be in the physical possession of the person seeking to execute it.

The defendant sought to justify the officers' presence by stating that the officers entered not to execute the warrant but in pursuance of their powers under section 2 of the Criminal Law Act 1967 upon reasonable suspicion that a burglary or theft was taking place at the house, which the officers alleged they did not realise until later was the house in respect of which the warrant had been obtained and upon which they had been asked to keep observation.

It was said that the suspicious occurrence leading the officers to enter the house was the sight of three coloured youths coming out of the front door of the house at that time of night. His Lordship did not accept that.

Before entering the house, the two officers had reported some activity and shortly thereafter Sgt Cummings arrived, calling other officers to assist him. Mrs White heard a noise and went to investigate. She was dressed only in a nightdress when she saw the officers. According to her evidence she saw a number of police officers in the passage and tried to get past them because she saw police hitting her son Dennis with a truncheon. No doubt the unexpected presence of so many police

## Blue moon runs rings round the Sun

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, April 23

Those things that are supposed to happen once in a blue moon stand a very good chance of coming true shortly. A massive cloud of volcanic debris swept into the stratosphere is drifting there and expected to turn the Moon blue, the twilight purple and to create green rings round the sun.

The cloud, which now stretches across the Pacific, from Mexico as far as Saudi Arabia, is also expected to have a significant effect on the weather. The cloud is 15 miles above the Earth's surface and is two miles thick.

According to Dr Brian Toon, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) scientist, the cloud could lower the average temperature beneath it by 1°F. "Changes in temperature could range up to 10°F in any given area," he said.

The debris comes from the eruption of the Mexican volcano Mount Chichonal on March 29. The cloud is bigger than any such phenomenon since 1912, and is considered bigger than the cloud left by the eruption of Mount St Helens.

The drop in temperature will probably mean that the winter frosts will arrive in the northern hemisphere earlier than usual. While hovering over the Pacific the cloud has already turned the deep carulean of the sky over Hawaii a milky and inequitable blue.

A Nasa pilot flying a U2 reconnaissance aircraft discovered the cloud.

□ Mexico City: An Army patrol has recovered the bones of 30 people killed in the eruption on March 29 of the Chichonal volcano in south-east Mexico, official sources said here. This brings to 52 the official number of dead. General Felix Galvan the Defence Minister, said last week that 2,755 people were still missing. — AFP.

Texan bidder walks out of 'Daily News' talks

From Our Own Correspondent New York, April 23

The Texan millionaire who has been asked to buy the Daily News in New York broke off negotiations with the unions last night, three days before the deadline for agreement expires.

Mr Edward Silver, the lawyer representing Mr Joseph Albritton, stalked away from the negotiating table saying the unions were not convinced of the urgency of their situation.

"I am of the opinion that unless and until the unions realize that the Daily News is shutting down there is no possibility of negotiations permitting Albritton to buy the Daily News," said Mr Thomas Kheel, the lawyer for the unions, accused Mr Albritton of giving the impression that his demands for a two-year pay freeze were non-negotiable.

He said that Mr Albritton was trying to buy the paper at no cost which was exactly what people did when they held up aircraft.

Mr Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the New York Post, said of the News, is hovering in the wings waiting to see if there is an opportunity for him. Mr Bertram Powers, the head of the printers' union, said that he had telephoned Mr Murdoch and asked him to make a formal offer for the News. Mr Murdoch told him that he was not offering to buy the News, or better, if the offer lapsed.

The Chicago Tribune Company, which owns the News, has been remarkably unwilling, however, to entertain an offer from Mr Murdoch so far. It has declined Mr Albritton's offer to buy the News, or better, if the offer lapsed.

This morning the Post suggests that the Chicago company will be unable to afford to close it down. Under new technology contracts negotiated some time ago the printers were given guarantees of lifetime employment. They would undoubtedly sue to ensure that the Post was not honoured if the paper closed.

reputation also had to be taken into account. The unions had been told that they were not to be treated as such. It was clearly a case for the award of aggravated damages. For each plaintiff the award would be £1,500 each for pain and suffering. Mrs White would be awarded £2,500 each. The £3,000 and £3,500 were more widespread.

It had been proved to his Lordship's satisfaction that the plaintiffs were aggrieved by the police officers' behaviour without reasonable and probable cause and from an improper motive.

The plaintiffs were prosecuted for offences which the relevant police witnesses knew that their entry was illegal and that the violence to which they were subjected was excessive and grossly excessive.

And the prosecutions were brought in order to escape the consequences of their own wrongful acts. That was a monstrously wicked thing to do.

Such malicious prosecution also called for aggravated damages. For the distress, anxiety and damage to reputation which the prosecution caused the plaintiffs would be awarded £2,500 each.

In *Rookes v Barnard* (1964) AC 1129 one of the categories for which exemplary damages could be awarded was for oppressive, arbitrary or unconstitutional acts by government servants. Police officers were servants of the government.

This purpose and the case for the award of exemplary damages could be seen in the fact that the plaintiffs had been treated with such a lack of respect that they had been subjected to a search of their person and their home. The defendant should also pay £20,000 to each of the plaintiffs by way of exemplary damages. Solicitors: Sylvester, Gore & Co, Bristol, Mr R. E. T. Birch.

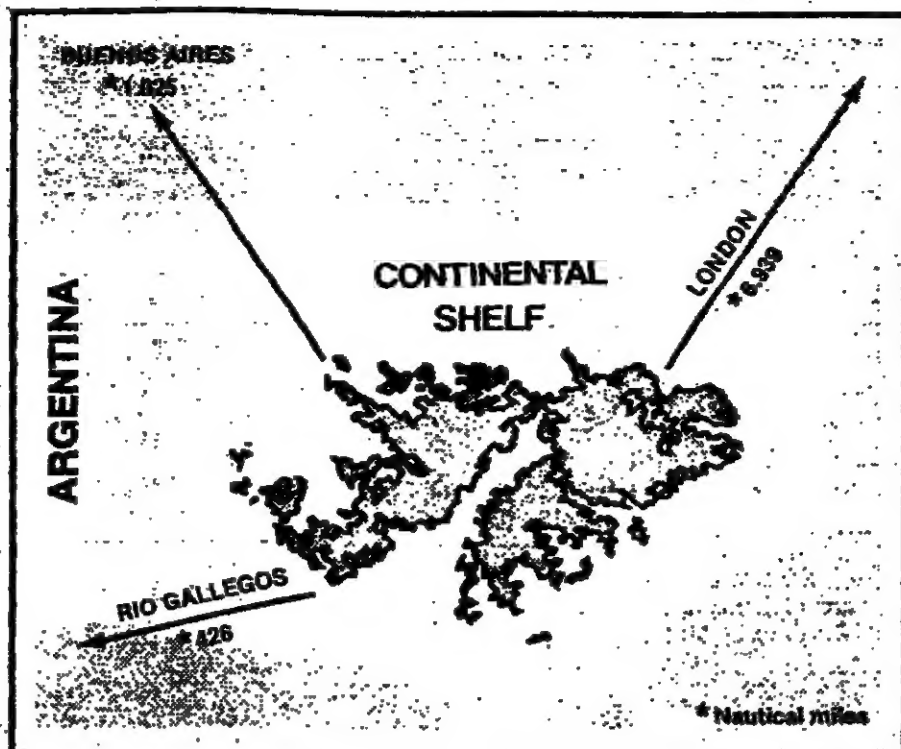
The damage to the plaintiffs' reputation also had to be taken into account. The unions had been told that they were not to be treated as such. It was clearly a case for the award of aggravated damages. For each plaintiff the award would be £1,500 each for pain and suffering. Mrs White would be awarded £2,500 each. The £3,000 and £3,500 were more widespread.



حکومت الامم

## ADVERTISEMENT

# Some facts you may want to know about the Malvinas and have probably never been told.



The Malvinas are a group of islands off the coast of Argentina. The British call them the Falklands. They were discovered on April 7, 1504 by the famous Florentine navigator and cartographer, Amerigo Vespucci.

## Held by Spain from 1600 until 1811

Spain held legal rights to the Islands from January 24, 1600 until February 11, 1811. These rights were never formally disputed by any other nation during that period.

However, in the mid-1700's, "Squatters" from France and England enjoyed brief stays in the Islands. Frenchmen from St. Malo (hence the name "Malouines") settled there between 1764 and 1767, but left as a result of the enforcement of Article 6 of the "Pacto de Familia" between Spain and France.

The British moved into the Islands around 1765, were expelled by the Spaniards in February 1768, returned in 1771, and left again on May 20, 1774. Spain then placed the Islands under the jurisdiction of Buenos Aires.

Between 1774 and 1811, Spain appointed nine successive governors of the Malvinas. On March 18, 1811, the last of these governors, Gerardo Bondas, was instructed by his government to abandon the Islands.

Argentina became an independent nation in July 1816, taking over the territories formerly ruled by Spain from Buenos Aires.

The Malvinas remained unoccupied until 1820 when the government of Buenos Aires commissioned an American named David Jewitt to take them over. Jewitt had joined the Argentine Navy "to serve the great cause of American independence." He arrived in the Islands commanding the Argentine Frigate "Heroína" on November 2, 1820 and informed the Government of Buenos Aires that he had "taken possession of the Islands in the name of the country to which they belong by natural law."

In 1822 Luis Vernet, an entrepreneur from Hamburg, persuaded the Argentine government to grant him sealing and fishing rights. In 1829 Vernet was appointed Governor.

By 1830, the Malvinas were undisputedly a part of Argentina.

## 1833: By Jingo, We've Done It

On January 2, 1833, the British occupied the Islands by force. They ordered the Argentines out and forbade them to return.

Until April 2, 1882, any Argentine visiting the Islands had to show his return ticket on arrival.

In 1851, the British granted the "Falkland Islands Company" a virtual monopolistic control over the Islands' economy.

This company profited handsomely until recently. Although its fortunes are certainly on the wane, it has always been a stumbling block in the negotiations between Britain and Argentina.

## Second Class Citizens

The population of the Island is divided in two categories: The locals — who call themselves "Kelpers" after the seaweed that grows in abundance off-shore — and the British.

The latter includes governmental officials, high ranking officers of the Falkland Island Co., radio operators, etc.

The "Kelpers" have historically been excluded from the more relevant jobs, are not considered British citizens and are only allowed to visit Great Britain once every two years and for a short period of time.

The highest ranking authorities of the Archipelago are appointed directly by London.

The islanders are second class citizens. They have no right of "Abode" in Great Britain unless they are grandchildren of British citizens.

## Dwindling Population

In 1937 nearly 3,000 people inhabited the Islands. Today less than 1,800 remain.

Many Islanders emigrated when they realized that there was little future left for them under British rule.

Britain has never shown an active interest in the Islands. There are no proper hospitals nor educational facilities. Many children from Malvinas have to attend school in Argentina and Uruguay. Many sick Islanders have been restored to health at hospitals in mainland Argentina.

A British ship arrives at the Islands once every three months. The only airstrip on the Islands was built by Argentina which has, since 1972, maintained the only regular air service to and from the continent, thus providing the only real link between the Malvinas and the rest of the world.

All the fuel for the islands is supplied by the Argentine Petroleum company.

Argentine teachers have been working on the Islands for nearly ten years.

All of these efforts by Argentina were commended by the United Nations (Resolution 3160 of December 14, 1973).

Give Us — And Them — A Chance

Argentina has not regained the Islands to inflict injury or loss on the local inhabitants, nor to modify their lifestyle.

Argentina does not wish to force anyone to change their citizenship. After all, a community of 17,000 British subjects lives peacefully and has prospered in Argentina.

Argentina is willing to negotiate a special statute for the Islanders that will guarantee their interests and preserve their rights.

Furthermore, Argentina is willing to grant special rights and economic assistance that will create better conditions for the development of the economy and the welfare of the Islanders.

A Colony? — You Decide

Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations establishes the obligation by member states administering non-autonomous territories to report regularly to the Secretary General on the conditions in these territories.

Complying with this obligation, Great Britain has periodically submitted reports on the Malvinas to the Secretary General, thus recognizing the colonial status of this territory.

On December 20, 1960, resolution 1514 (XV) of the general assembly established the need to put an immediate end to colonialism.

As a result of this resolution, a special committee was set up to deal with cases of de-colonization. This committee of 24 members included the Malvinas Islands in the list of territories to be de-colonized.

In 1965, the General Assembly issued resolution 2065 (XX) which declared the Malvinas a colony, acknowledged the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain and urged both governments to initiate negotiations without further delay.

Put It On The Back Burner, Chum

Britain has consistently stalled on the discussions. For the past 17 years almost no progress has been made.

British negotiators have delayed, procrastinated and refused to take decisions conducive to a reasonable agreement. Always polite, but hardly ever constructive.

By 1975 Argentina was losing its patience. The government recalled its Ambassador from London and asked the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires to leave.

However, two years later, talks were resumed at Argentina's initiative.

In 1981, at the United Nations, Argentina warned the United Kingdom that it would not allow the Malvinas to continue as a British Colony and asked for renewed and serious negotiations.

Argentina made a final diplomatic proposal in February of this year. It suggested that a permanent committee be set up to deal with the matter. The United Kingdom did not accept this proposal.

## What Happened At Leith

Leith is a tiny settlement on the Island of San Pedro in the South Georgias, a dependency of the Malvinas. It was once a whaling station. The factory is still there, obsolete and unused for many years.

An Argentine entrepreneur by the name of Constantino Davidoff was awarded a formal contract to dismantle the factory and sell it off as scrap. The British government was aware of this contract and requested Mr. Davidoff to furnish a list of the personnel that would be involved in the job. Mr. Davidoff complied with this request.

On arrival, Mr. Davidoff's group of 43 workmen hoisted the Argentine flag, which caused yet another diplomatic point of contention. But the British sent the HMS Endurance to evict the Argentines from the Island.

The Argentine Navy responded by sending the ship "Bahia Paraiso" — a vessel used for supplying its scientific bases in the Antarctic — to prevent the eviction.

On March 30, news from London indicated that the nuclear submarine Superb had left Gibraltar for the Antarctic together with a conventional submarine. London's Independent Television Network program "News at 10" said that, as well as the subs, a Royal Navy tanker was also on its way.

On April 2, Argentina reacted to this impending aggression by occupying the Malvinas, South Georgias and Sandwich Islands. The occupation of the islands was carried out without a single loss of life to the British. The Union Jack was lowered, neatly folded, and returned to the outgoing governor. The British then countered by sending a huge Naval force, including nuclear-powered submarines and two aircraft carriers. They proclaimed a 200-mile war zone around the Islands and threatened to "shoot first" at any Argentine ship found in this zone.

The threat of all out war is therefore the end result of a series of escalating responses to a relatively minor incident in the South Georgias.

After 17 fruitless years of negotiations to gain back what had been unfairly taken from her, Argentina finally decided to reclaim control of the Malvinas. The incident at Leith was simply the straw that broke the camel's back.

28 Million Argentines Recover the Malvinas

The question of the Malvinas has little or nothing to do with whatever government happens to be in power in Argentina.

Not all the Argentines share the same views on politics or on economics, much less on governments, but we all share the same view on the Malvinas. About this there should be no mistake. The Malvinas are a common national cause.

Sorry

Argentina does not bear a grudge against Britain or its people. There are over 100,000 Argentines of British descent in Argentina.

Britain has investments worth billions of dollars in our country. Britain has played a significant role in the making of modern Argentina.

For almost 150 years, the Malvinas issue has embittered the relationship between two nations that have many things in common. We are a peaceful people. We have not fought a war since the Mid-19th century, but we firmly believe that what is ours, is ours.

Sorry.

Ruben Fabre, M.D. - Doris Fabre, Housewife. Jorge S. Cerruti, M.D. Isaac Esesste, M.D. Carmen Halar, Housewife. Laura Fracassi, Business Woman.

Stela de Fracassi, Housewife. Elena Clerici, Housewife. Nelly G. de Ves Losada, Housewife. Carlos Kayan, Businessman. Roberto R. Borton, Insurance. Julian M. Magdaleno, Consultant. Alejandro Danilevsky, Civil Engineer, Professor.

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This advertisement is sponsored by a group of Argentine citizens residing in New York State.

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Stephen Pettitt

## Eminently exportable

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Sibelius: Symphony No. 5. Sibelius/Chicago SO/Barenboim. DG 2532 035. £33.02.035.

Elgar: Violin Concerto. Perelman/Chicago SO/Barenboim. DG 2532 035. £33.02.035.

Itzhak Perlman proved himself a true Elgarian during last year's Proms with a superb performance of the Violin Concerto. Now he has recorded it with a foreign team, adding further fuel to the argument that Elgar is an eminently exportable composer. I have never before heard a reading shaped with such infinitely loving care for each note, even Men- ucci can touch the heights which, by sheer concentration, Perlman achieves, emphasizing every gesture as if it were frozen in time, yet knitting the concerto into something more whole than I have previously conceived it

to be. The digital recording captures the unique richness of Perlman's sound, setting him not too comfortably forward. Daniel Barenboim shapes the orchestral accompaniment with great understanding, but gives free reign to his customary rhapsodic impulses in the tutti passages without impairing the quality of the whole reading, at once sumptuous and tenacious. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra sound superbly unified by their acoustic, but not seriously enough to distract anyone from adding this lovely disc to their collection.

In his new recording of Sibelius's fifth symphony, Simon Rattle fails to communicate a realization of the organic thought which lies behind the music. Perhaps it is the rigorous discipline he instils into the playing which denies the Philharmonia necessary scope. Certainly the orchestra lacks its usual flair, and neither does the recording, a digital one, have quite the bloom that one might expect, possibly something to do with the work's generally dark textures. It is

an interpretation inclined to emphasize the classical design of the symphony, instead of allowing the music to unfold more naturally into those inspiring final pages. The fill-up, *Night-ride and Sunrise*, is likewise on the sterile side.

Recorded by a different team in the same Abbey Road studio, André Previn's reading of the complete *Daphnis et Chloe* music is a startling contrast. The rich scoring of the piece has provided engineers with an opportunity which they have seized enthusiastically. In its time, *Daphnis* was slightly overshadowed by the scandal of *L'Après-midi d'un Faun*, which the Ballet Russe had staged a few days before in 1912. But Ravel took three years to compose the ballet, and the care of his work is reflected by orchestral colourings lavished enough to help one forgive its lack of a *Sacral* agency or for that matter, coherency. Where, though, in the orchestral suites there is always a compulsive excitement, I found that this recording had yearning for the visual



Itzhak Perlman (right) with Daniel Barenboim: unique richness of sound

element, perhaps the result of Previn's tendency to revel in the more physical, brash passages, sometimes at the expense of the more static moments, poetical or ritual. But the LSO play magnificently, each department eager to add its own adrenalin-soaked virtuosity to the performance. The LSO Chorus, too, rises confidently to the film swiftly covering Lulu's journey from Paris to the squalid part of London. Abbado's Latin temperament seems curiously in tune with

with fresh ears to Berg's *Lulu* Suite, which before 1979 was the only way that any of the music in Act III of the opera could be heard at all, it is good that DG have reissued Abbado's stunning 1971 recording. The Suite, and the opera are both symmetrical pieces, sharing as they do a centrepiece of the music which in the opera accompanies the Countess Gesch's committed playing of the LSO, eager to explore the conflicts of ideals and reality which permeate Berg's lush, frightening music.

Berg's nightmare realities, and the singing of Margaret Price offers a tantalizing glimpse of two characters, Lulu herself and her lesbian admirer, the Countess Gesch. The apocalyptic Op 4 *Wozzeck* Songs, on "picture postcard" texts, and the Op 6 *Orchestral Pieces* complete a generous selection, made the more rewarding by the committed playing of the LSO, eager to explore the conflicts of ideals and reality which permeate Berg's lush, frightening music.

William Mann  
Singing the praises

Mozart: Concert Arias for soprano. Kanawha/Gruberova/Berganza/Hobart/Lake/V.C.H.O./G. Fischer. Decca D 251 D5 (5 discs). £15.99.

Handel: *La Rinaldo*. Kirkby/Kwella/Watkinson/Partridge/Thomas/Academy of Ancient Music/Hogwood. Oiseau-Lyre D 255 D 5 (3 discs). £15.99.

Anybody who has explored Mozart's vocal music in depth will tell you that the best is to be found not only in the very famous operas, but also in the so-called "concert arias" — which he composed, much of his life, either as concert items or for insertion into other men's operas. Some are still to be heard at concerts, and sometimes a singer devotes a record to a selection.

The Decca album, listed above looks like the best of a complete set.

master-minded by their record producer Christopher Raeburn, an authority on singers of the period, also offers the exemplary album notes, perhaps chosen of the excellent singers who share the many arias, from the Queen of Night to the contralto register.

Where significant alternatives exist, or an aria was not orchestrated, this set obliges with both. Mozart wrote always for a particular singer; the arias are shared between five, strongly contrasting, female voices, each one of excellent quality.

appoggiaturas even though Raeburn is known to disapprove of them. Kiri Te Kanawa is in eloquent form, but does not overshadow her admirable colleagues. I long to know more about her, a soprano surely destined for greatness, with a superb top register.

In the context of Mozart, I should mention Philip's reissues of the Clarinet Trio and Quintet, with Brymer (6570 573), the balance happily re-adjusted, and two string quartets by Arthur Grumiaux and colleagues, ripe and eloquent, almost too rich for my palate (6570 574).

In Italy Handel learnt the art and craft of Italian baroque music from the greatest experts. At the first performance of his oratorio *The Resurrection*, his orchestra was led by Corelli while Handel directed from the harpsichord. Christopher Hogwood has revived it with a splendid selection of soloists, familiar and comfortable, surpassing other sets of non-authentic pretensions.

## Jumbo Crossword Solution

The winners of the Easter Jumbo Crossword competition are Stephen Crampton, 6 College Place, St Albans; G. W. Horne, 177 Stratford Road, Dundee DD3 8BL; and K. M. Wyard, 57 Horseshoe Road, Pangbourne, Reading. They will each receive £25.

The solution is:

DOWN: 1. CANTON, 2. PINE, 3. EDO, 4. DALE, 5. CANTON, 6. PINE, 7. EDO, 8. DALE, 9. CANTON, 10. PINE, 11. EDO, 12. DALE, 13. CANTON, 14. PINE, 15. EDO, 16. DALE, 17. CANTON, 18. PINE, 19. EDO, 20. DALE, 21. CANTON, 22. PINE, 23. EDO, 24. DALE, 25. CANTON, 26. PINE, 27. EDO, 28. DALE, 29. CANTON, 30. PINE, 31. EDO, 32. DALE, 33. CANTON, 34. PINE, 35. EDO, 36. DALE, 37. CANTON, 38. PINE, 39. EDO, 40. DALE, 41. CANTON, 42. PINE, 43. EDO, 44. DALE, 45. CANTON, 46. PINE, 47. EDO, 48. DALE, 49. CANTON, 50. PINE, 51. EDO, 52. DALE, 53. CANTON, 54. PINE, 55. EDO, 56. DALE, 57. CANTON, 58. PINE, 59. EDO, 60. DALE, 61. CANTON, 62. PINE, 63. EDO, 64. DALE, 65. CANTON, 66. PINE, 67. EDO, 68. DALE, 69. CANTON, 70. PINE, 71. EDO, 72. DALE, 73. CANTON, 74. PINE, 75. EDO, 76. DALE, 77. CANTON, 78. PINE, 79. EDO, 80. DALE, 81. CANTON, 82. PINE, 83. EDO, 84. DALE, 85. CANTON, 86. PINE, 87. EDO, 88. DALE, 89. CANTON, 90. PINE, 91. EDO, 92. DALE, 93. CANTON, 94. PINE, 95. EDO, 96. DALE, 97. CANTON, 98. PINE, 99. EDO, 100. DALE.

## Chess/Harry Golombek

## Blind moves

Chess is the one game which the blind can play on more or less equal terms with the sighted. They play in two chessboards and are allowed to feel the pieces. These have spikes which are fixed into the board by means of holes they are bound to move it, this being their equivalent of our touch-piece-move rule.

The blind have fine players. The present world Kroylov of the Soviet Union, is at least of international master strength. I would put him at about 2,450 in Elo rating and is possibly even higher since that figure is regarded as the minimum rating for a grandmaster.

My friend, and I the late Sir Rupert Cross, who was blind from birth both played in the London Boys Championship for 1926 and he triumphed me unmercifully. Though I got rather the better of him during our university days, he was still quite a formidable player who did well in the sighted British championship.

Like every blind chessplayer I have met, he enjoyed playing the game. For the sighted it is a pleasure to play chess, for the unsighted, it is a delight in 1968 I controlled a blind chess Olympiad at Weymouth, a tournament among many nations and each country was represented by a team of four. It was heartwarming to see their enthusiasm and joy in playing.

I had exactly the same feelings when I controlled the fifth blind individual world championship at the Royal Victoria Hotel in St Leonards, Sussex, recently. Players fought hard enough in their competition but they also had a joyous gaiety that is rarely found in sighted chess. There were no disputes for me to settle and I came away from the event with feelings of exhilaration.

Eleven rounds Swiss were played among 27 players, the reason for the odd number being the non-arrival of the Turkish representative. The Russian was a clear first with 9 points and no losses. He was world champion last time when the competition was held four years ago at Bruges in Belgium.

Second was his countryman, Rudensky, with eight points and the bronze medal went to the East German Wunsche with 7½. There followed Jukanovic (Yugoslavia) and Zier (West Germany) 7, Barotic (Yugoslavia) and Sandor (USA) 6½, Atanodov (Bulgaria), Benson (England) 6, and Enjuro (Spain) 6, Carlin (England), Fesche (Norway), Florian (Czechoslovakia), Gronberg (Sweden) and Tienbacher (Austria) 5½, Bibas (Israel), van Gelder (Belgium), Keane (Eire), Sepulveda (Chile), Tonner (Finland) and Winkelman (Switzerland) 5, Eros (Hungary) and Schmeisser (France) 4½, Free (New Zealand) and Vaccani (Italy) 3 and Jensen (Denmark) 2.

Of the many fine games played by the blind, the most brilliant was against Wunsche. White: Kroylov Black: Wunsche Sicilian Defence

1. R4K P-Q4 2. N-K3 P-K3 3. P-Q4 P-Q3 4. N-P3 P-Q3 5. N-Q3 P-Q3 6. P-K3 P-Q3

An inelastic way of playing the opening as this Knight may be better placed on Q2, preferable seems P-Q4 followed by B-N2.

7. B-N2 N-K3 8. D-Q4 P-K3 9. N-N3 P-K4

The wrong way; better was 9... N-P3. Weakening himself on the white squares; he should have played 10... 0-0 and 11... R-Q1.

11. P-K3 P-Q4 12. B-N2 P-K3 13. P-Q4 P-Q3 14. R-K1 P-Q3 15. P-Q3 P-Q3 16. P-Q3 P-Q3 17. R-K2 P-Q3 18. R-K2 P-Q3

A faulty move as a result of which White gets the fine square of Q4 for his Knight; better was 28... R-P2.

29. P-P3 N-K3 30. P-Q4 P-K3 31. P-Q3 P-Q3 32. P-Q3 P-Q3 33. P-Q3 P-Q3

This loses; better was 28... R-P2. Hastening the loss and allowing a forced mate. But even so he still lost since he has no means of parrying the threat of B-N6.

34. B-N7 P-K3 35. R-P3 P-K3 36. R-Q3 P-K3 37. R-Q3 P-K3

## Bridge/Jeremy Flint

## Beware the 'sticks'

In the final round of the Home International Series for the Camrose Trophy, England played Wales and Scotland. Before these matches began Scotland enjoyed a three-point lead. Furthermore, they seemed to have the easier task, as their opponents, Northern Ireland, were lying at the bottom of the table. The English selectors showed a fine sense of purpose by recalling their most successful captain, J. G. Faulkner, and a strong all round team.

Before I describe the stirring events at Cowbridge, let me digress. The Camrose series provides a rare opportunity to watch good bridge, yet invariably these matches are sparsely attended. The television series has conclusively demonstrated that an audience for bridge exists, so what explains the public apathy?

On my return to London I suggested to one of the EBU officials that I relate the night of folly to stage a Camrose match in a place like that. "It is our deliberate policy to encourage the growth of bridge in the more sparsely populated areas," he replied pompously.

The Scottish Bridge Union do not make the same mistake. They have long since recognized that to attract a good audience, an international bridge match must be well advertised, and above all, staged in a city with a high density of bridge players. The Camrose series would derive immeasurable benefit from professional promotion.

England began superbly. They annihilated the Welsh in the first of the three 30 board matches, while Scotland lost by 3 VPs to 9 VPs. Both the principals won their second matches by 10 VPs to 2 VPs, but Scotland set England a target when they won their third match 11-1. To win the trophy, England needed at least a draw. With 10 boards left to play, they trailed by 7 IMPs, but they staged a fine rally to win the final match by 8 IMPs, equivalent to 7 to 5 VPs.

This board caused some justifiable anxiety in the English camp. England v Wales North-South vulnerable Dealer South

This was the bidding in the closed room with the Welsh North-South.

West North East South  
14 Double Redouble No  
20 20 40 40  
No No No —

Although it made no difference here, North's double of one spade seems tactically inadvisable. A good general rule with a fit in partner's suit, is to explore the full potential in attack before attempting to penalize the opposition. East's parashoot redouble was equally unsound.

In the open room, the English were more ambitious.

West North East South  
Pence Rose Casey Sheehan  
14 40 No 40  
No 50 No 50  
No No No —

On the opening lead East played the ♠9. Sheehan faced

a difficult decision, especially as West had given a little consideration before his final pass. If West has the ♠A, cashing the clubs and discarding dummy's diamonds will prove to be an optical illusion. Finally, Sheehan reasonably decided to pin his hopes on East holding either the ♠K5 or the ♠Q5, when dummy's powerful intermediates would suffice. As you can see, it was not to be. The straightforward line of relying upon East to hold the ♠A would have succeeded. More painful for Sheehan, the whole Bridgerama audience could see it as well.

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Capriccio Italian  
Overture, '1812', Cannon & Mortar Effects  
JAMES BOWE  
JOANNA GRUENBERG  
C. 21.75, 22.50, 23.50, 24.50, 25.50, 26.50, 27.50, 28.50, 29.50, 30.50, 31.50, 32.50, 33.50, 34.50, 35.50, 36.50, 37.50, 38.50, 39.50, 40.50, 41.50, 42.50, 43.50, 44.50, 45.50, 46.50, 47.50, 48.50, 49.50, 50.50, 51.50, 52.50, 53.50, 54.50, 55.50, 56.50, 57.50, 58.50, 59.50, 60.50, 61.50, 62.50, 63.50, 64.50, 65.50, 66.50, 67.50, 68.50, 69.50, 70.50, 71.50, 72.50, 73.50, 74.50, 75.50, 76.50, 77.50, 78.50, 79.50, 80.50, 81.50, 82.50, 83.50, 84.50, 85.50, 86.50, 87.50, 88.50, 89.50, 90.50, 91.50, 92.50, 93.50, 94.50, 95.50, 96.50, 97.50, 98.50, 99.50, 100.50

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Thomas's Choir, St.











The Falklands crisis/Divided loyalties in Buenos Aires, political manoeuvres in London

# How Argentina's Brits are bearing up

by Tony Emerson, special correspondent in Buenos Aires

For the 17,000 British subjects in Argentina and about 100,000 of British descent who speak English as a first language and lead a British way of life, the events of this month have been a nightmare. Unlike the leader writers of *La Prensa* or *The Times* who have a comfortably blinkered conviction that all the right is on their side, the British community in Argentina understand both points of view and fear that the damage done by enforcing either will greatly outweigh the benefits that might accrue to the enforcer.

This, of course, is a non-political attitude, but the British in Argentina have always eschewed politics and followed Dr Johnson's dictum that man is never more innocently employed than when making money. Indeed, the Anglican Cathedral in Buenos Aires is opposite the Stock Exchange.

For such an apolitical community the main desire is to be allowed to go about one's own business without disturbance. This desire was not respected by the guerrilla groups in the early 1970s who disrupted the prosaic university studies of the young Anglo-Argentines and kidnapped or blackmailed the wealthier parents to provide finance for their cause. So when the military reaction came under way in 1976 the British community were very relieved and quite prepared to overlook violations of human rights — especially as their rights had only been violated by the guerrillas.

In this they were at variance with the courageous stand taken by the journalists of the English language newspaper, the *Buenos Aires Herald*, but they continued to take the *Herald* for the social news and the syndicated cartoons.

The British community also supported the theory, if not always the practice, of the open economy preached by Dr Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, economic minister for the first five years of military rule. Indeed, one of the few points of agreement between the *Buenos Aires Herald* and the *Review of the River Plate*, the two community papers, was their support for "Dr Joe".

When, therefore, General Galtieri took office and appointed as his chief ministers an orthodox monetarist, Dr Roberto Alemann, and a former representative of British companies, Dr Nicor Costa Mendez, relations



Catching a soldier's eye: a non-military encounter in downtown Buenos Aires.

between the Government and the British community could not have been better.

In one respect that relationship paid off, for on April 2 no sooner had the Argentine Government announced the invasion of the Falklands than it published a decree which specifically forbade the committing of injury or insult to the persons or property of British and English speaking residents of Argentina. Officers of the Argentine Army would be repressed with the full vigour of the law, and as human rights activists would testify, that vigour could be quite something.

In many cases police were sent to do guard duty outside British houses or in British farms, but anti-British feeling was so negligible that farmers soon began to grumble about the extra mouths to feed in the shape of their uniformed guards.

For the Argentines did not feel that going into the islands was a particularly anti-British act, and all of them bent over backwards to apologise to Britain for any inconvenience that the invasion might have caused.

Nevertheless the psychological blow to the British community was profound: their country of origin and

their country of adoption were at odds. Not many tried to defend the Argentine action, though all understood the motives and feelings which had led up to it in their quest for minimum disturbance they hoped that the British would come to a commercial arrangement that might even bring business their way.

When the British Government's reaction became known, most indignation was directed at the 1,800 Falklanders and the company which orchestrated their lobby, for it was felt that they had put into jeopardy 10 times their number of compatriots. If we can live happily under Argentine rule, ran the argument, why can't they?

The next shock came when the British Government asked all Her Majesty's subjects to leave Argentina. The British community as-

sumed this to be a political ploy until subsidiaries of firms based in Britain ordered their British subjects out. Many British refused to go. In the words of *The Review of the River Plate* they refused to believe that the two countries were governed by such power-mad lunatics that they would go to war. Unpleasant telegrams crossed the Atlantic threatening disciplinary action or dismissal for those employees who did not obey.

By now the regular listeners to the BBC World Service were astonished to discover the country of their adoption being marked with the stigmas of Nazism, Fascism and dictatorship: such descriptions were particularly bizarre to a community which had produced nearly two and a half thousand volunteers for Britain in the Second World War. They knew that the government

## THE FOREIGN OFFICE ADVICE

The following message to Britons in Argentina was being broadcast from last night on the BBC's World Service:

Now that the British task force is approaching the area of the Falkland Islands, a period of increasing tension and risk could lie ahead which should be taken into account by all British citizens remaining in Argentina. Those who have not so far acted upon earlier warnings are asked to consider again whether they should take an early opportunity of leaving the country by normal commercial means.

was not democratic, but they never felt that they lived under a dictatorship in fact they had more liberties curtailed under elected governments than under military ones.

A further strain on relations with the mother country was the case of the Rt. Rev. Richard Curtis, the Anglican Bishop. He had volunteered to fly to the Falklands with a deputation of British farmers in order to explain to the islanders the realities of living under Argentine rule. When the news reached Britain, the bishop received a telephone call from the office of the Archbishop of Canterbury removing the Falkland Islands from his jurisdiction and forbidding him to leave Argentina. As one member of the community grumbled over lunch at the English Club: "Who are the Fascists now?"

The instinctive shunning of politics had led the community to keep what they called a "low profile" but what the more forceful members preferred to label as ducking the issue. The common denominator was that all wished to avoid a shootout between Britain and Argentina, so a series of telegrams was sent to the British Government asking for a negotiated settlement without the use of force.

These telegrams caught the eye of the Argentine Navy, who have most to lose by British use of force, and a senior captain was detailed to help solve the problems of these community chiefs. These were the blacking of the *Buenos Aires Herald* by the Peronist Newspaper distributors' union on the grounds that it had not supported the invasion. Within a day of the captain taking charge the *Herald* was back.

But the case of the *Herald* outlines the British community's chief worry. While the present Western-oriented government remains in power they have nothing to fear from official sources. But would that government have the will or resources to prevent profiteers from looting British residents' property in the name of patriotism? If a shooting war breaks out in the South Atlantic? And, worse, what would happen if a xenophobic, populist regime were to replace the present junta as a result of domestically unacceptable concessions or military setbacks?

But will they be able to command the consent of the Conservative backbenchers? For the moment the Con-

# Can the Tories keep their united front?

Geoffrey Smith

servative ranks are steady: there is virtually universal approval of the Government's action in sending the task force, though there may well be a few silent reservations. But behind this united front at least three groups can be discerned. At one end of the spectrum there are those who not only approve of the task force being sent but are eager for it to be used to bring the crisis to a swift conclusion if the Argentines are not soon persuaded to accept satisfactory terms.

The strength of this group was evident when Mr Pym addressed the Conservative foreign affairs committee on Tuesday.

At the other end are those most of whom approval of the task force being sent, but only so long as it is not used for any purpose more martial than bringing the Argentines to the negotiating table. This group would be firmly opposed to the use of force and would probably be prepared to settle for the best terms available. But in between there is a third group, probably the most numerous and certainly holding the balance, which is looking to the Government to extract reasonable terms from the Argentines by hard negotiating backed with the threat of force.

This group has a fairly clear idea of what it wants — the restoration of British sovereignty and a long-term solution that would be satisfactory to the islanders — but it does not seem to have decided what the next step should be if these terms are not available through negotiations. Would these MPs be prepared to use force or would they soften their terms?

There is a distinct softening of the Conservative ranks of the insistence upon the wishes of the islanders being paramount. The word "paramount" sticks in quite a few Conservative throats as it does Mr David Steel's. There are considerable anxieties over the danger of permitting such a small number of people in effect to dictate the terms of British foreign and defence policy.

If the islanders were to insist upon nothing less than a return to the status quo, would this not imply a commitment by Britain to enforce it not just now but for ever? Would this not

mean that a substantial force would have to be stationed permanently on the Falklands, which would distort Britain's general defence effort?

It is probable, though, that Conservative sentiment would insist on any agreement with the Argentine being specifically approved either by the Falklands Council or in a referendum; and there would be much unhappiness at any failure to restore British sovereignty in the islands, at least as a precondition to any long-term solution.

But would this pivotal group of Conservative backbenchers be prepared to use force if necessary to secure their ends? The answer is equivocal. They would be worried by the prospect of a bloody encounter in which many British lives were lost, or of a protracted engagement. They would be alarmed by the possible repercussions of any attack on the mainland. But they would be happy to join in the general rejoicing if British forces were to recapture the Falklands in a swift, clinical operation.

This attitude is not really much help for hard-pressed ministers who see narrowing the gap between them and the first time in political history they have supporters who would welcome the success of an enterprise but should never have been attempted if it did not achieve its purpose quickly. In effect this simply raises the stakes for the Government and puts a still higher premium on military judgment if there is not a breakthrough in negotiations.

But while there is some equivocation over the ranks, there is a reluctance to consider the consequences if preferred solutions are not available without further risk, there is no readiness to accept a humiliating settlement. There would be serious trouble within the party if it seemed that the Government had simply surrendered to Argentina. A number of MPs might resign the Whip and, more important, there would be a strong sense of disillusionment throughout the centre of the party. So although the Government has made up much political ground in the past three weeks it is having to proceed along a path where its freedom of manoeuvre is very strictly limited.

## Watch this space

Patrick Moore first presented his television astronomy lecture, *The Sky at Night*, 25 years ago today. Here he looks forward to the next quarter century of scanning the skies.

earth's atmosphere, and many purely astronomical satellites will be launched.

As yet we cannot be certain about the nature of many of the objects which emit X-rays and gamma-rays, but black holes may be involved.

Space stations will be in orbit well before the end of the 1990s, and may well be permanently manned. Whether there will be more journeys to the moon is certain but on the whole they seem probable, and a fully-fledged lunar base could be set up within the next 25 years.

There are also the automatic planetary probes which have immeasurably improved our knowledge of the solar system since the first of them was launched 20 years ago. The American programme has been savagely cut back but at least Voyager 2 is still on course, and should by-pass the giant planet Uranus in January 1986 before making its rendezvous with Neptune in August 1989.

The Russians may attempt something spectacular, they will certainly continue their exploration of the nearer planets, Venus and Mars. The next major step should be either a "Mars rover", capable of moving around on the surface of the planet, or a "sample and return" mission bringing back specimens of Martian material. This will be of immense significance; we should then be able to tell whether there is life there.

Bailey's Comet is due back in 1986. The NASA probes have been cancelled, but the European Space Agency plans a mission to the comet. There will also be a Japanese attempt, and the Russians have announced that they will send two probes — first by-passing Venus and then dropping balloons into its atmosphere.

Among other interesting future events are the total solar eclipse of 11 August 1999 — the first to be visible from England since 1927 — and the transit of Venus on 2000. Venus last passed across the face of the Sun in 1882, so that there can be nobody living who can remember it.

Other possibilities cannot be ruled out. In particular, efforts to pick up intelligible messages from other solar systems will continue. The chances of success may be slight, but they are by no means nil. And an artificial signal was received a quest for the life at its source would begin in earnest.

The author will celebrate 25 years of *The Sky at Night* in the *Unfolding Universe* at 10 o'clock on BBC 1 tomorrow night. His book, *The Unfolding Universe*, is to be published on May 24 by Michael Joseph/Rainbird.

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## Halo-Halo, it's Eurosingalong time again



Barrio, the United Kingdom duo who hope One Step Further, is a winner

ladies Lulu. I apologise at once for "bubbly Scots lassie" but I'm trying to give you the feel of the event, to draw you in, to make you feel involved.

At the core of Eurosong lies the need to craft a lyric that will be as seductively meaningless in Italy, winners in 1964 with "Non Ho L'Eta", as it is meaningless in Israel, triumphant in 1978 with "A-Ba-Ni-Bi" and positively exultant a year later with "Hallelujah".

Israel may not be everyone's idea of a European country, but then again neither is Turkey. The Turks do battle this year with a perky work called "Hani". I know that they have swarmed into Eurovision before because several years ago I spent a harrowing few months pretending that I rather cared for their entry, feeling that this affection

would give me the air of a man of mystery, with feet firmly in a wide range of different cultures. Physically tricky, I concede, but intellectually sound. Turkey has never won the Eurovision Song Contest and patriots take heart from the knowledge that neither have the Argentines.

Our traditional enemies, the French, have enjoyed the greatest number of garlicky victories — jingoism is *de rigueur* in this context — with five, followed in line by Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, each with four wins.

Scholarly study of the list of previous winners reveals that the Scandinavians, enthusiastic competitors all, have fared rather poorly. Certainly plucky little Denmark found the back of the net in 1963, but the only

other Scandinavian win has been that of Abba in 1974. The subsequent success of Abba, who bring more alien gold than Swedish coffers than Volvo, has added a striking new dimension to the competition, that of an exotic change in the type of song inevitably sells well, but the trick lies in sustaining momentum post-Eurovision, as Bucks Fizz have contrived to do.

Oddly enough, Abba would be hard pressed to win today, for a recent change in the rules has meant that contestants must now perform in their native tongue, and the international audience has shown itself conspicuously unenthusiastic about citizens, however attractive, singing "so" with lines through them. This adjustment to the rules does rather play into the hands and pockets of L'Espresso and Le Royaume-

Uni, and makes the hunt for an acceptable nonsense language more feverish elsewhere.

The voting does take a satisfying long time with a winning year, plenty of international misunderstandings. Each participating country has a panel of just plain folks which has points to apportion amongst its favourites.

Two years ago the Norwegians burned their country's name splendidly into the mythology of Eurovision by being the first nation to fail to poll a single point or, in French, the other language of the competition, points. They duplicated this fine achievement last year. This year and in my view rather unsportingly, the Norwegians have hand-hewn their song according to advice received from an expert on the Eurovision Song Contest.

There are those who tend to be rather superior about the contest. Ignore them. When the lights dim and the first of eighteen Willys, Dolfs, Maris Josés, Emiles and Harrys, each sporting a mistake of the type first associated with the Australian cricketers, steps forward to conduct the orchestra, my pulses will quicken, and when our representatives, a boy/girl duo named Barrio, are summoned, my heart will be with them one hundred and ten per cent.

John Peel

The author broadcasts at 10pm nightly, Monday to Thursday, on Radio 1.

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Autumn-time is apple-time and apples make cider. It is the end of October. Time to pay a visit to the Twomeys.

The Twomeys do not live in Barley, strictly speaking their farm is in the next parish, at Linton St Leonard, but it always seems to me as if it exists on some other world entirely, the Twomeys and their amazing place are creatures from some crazy, surrealist storybook, from a past that never was and a present that cannot possibly be. I often wonder, moreover, if the Authorities know about the Twomeys.

All around their four-square stone farmhouse are outbuildings, barns, stables, styes, sheds, all in the most appalling state of disrepair. Corrugated tin roofs hang askew and have gone rusty or else have grass and weeds growing out of them, slates and tiles have slipped and fallen, roofs are bowing in the middle, doors swing open on broken hinges, and are propped up with old cans and

stakes. The house is a sorry sight of peeling paintwork and tatty curtains and the odd boarded-up window pane.

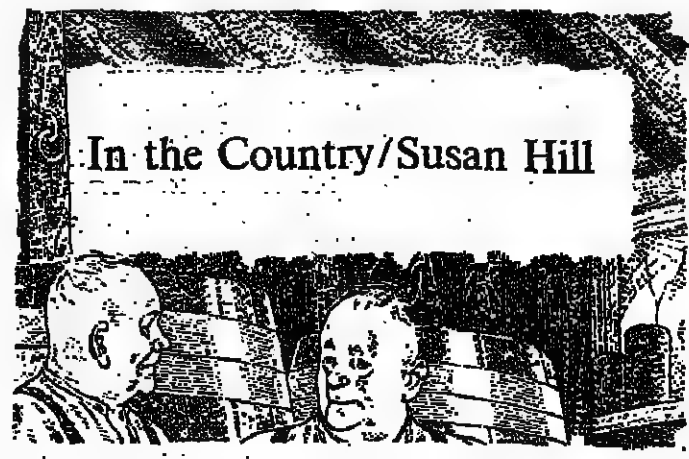
The Twomeys gave up keeping animals more than 10 years ago, though they still go to market, regular as clockwork. No one knows why. No one knows how old they are, either, but they can't be less than 70, and maybe they are much more. They have that timeless, old-looking look peculiar to babies, orientals, very old men and creatures out of science fiction and fantasy.

The Twomeys are brothers, not actually twins, but as near as makes no difference, for they look more or less alike, and what they look like are, roughly, Tweedledum and Tweedledee. What their Christian names are I do not know. I doubt if anyone does, except they themselves. They are universally known as "the Twomeys" and each of them is addressed to his face as Mr Twomey by everyone,

and they call each other nothing but "He".

"Mr Twomey!" Eventually, one of them, I don't know which, emerges, and just behind him stands the other. They look quite pleased to see me, they grin and nod and bob and look at each other furtively and roll their eyes. This is a characteristic of the Twomeys, they are never still. They remind me of those fat, bald toys with loose eyes and rounded bases which, when pushed, rock over and back, over and back, eyes revolving. The Twomeys rock to and fro on their heels now.

One of them is a fraction taller than the other and he is the one who never starts a sentence. His brother never finishes one, so you talk to the two of them in concert, glancing uneasily between them. They have little round heads without much hair left on them and round pot bellies hanging over their trouser tops. They wear collarless



In the Country/Susan Hill

grey shirts, corduroy trousers with braces and boots, and they may have worn these same clothes night and day since they first grew into them.

Everyone agrees that it is best not to inquire or to speculate too closely as to what exactly goes into Twomeys cider, locally known, as the brothers themselves are

known, as just "Twomeys". Huge wooden vats stand open in the great shed, and stories go that bats drop in and rats climb up and fall over the edge and decompose and it all adds to the flavour of the scrumpy. I don't know. But it tastes wonderful, mellow and still and smooth, and it packs a kick like an old mule.

The Twomeys have an old

pick-up truck which they drive about the countryside from farm to farm, private house to smallholding, buying up apples. They do have a few trees of their own, but nothing like enough to supply the quantity they require.

If you have an apple tree and can't, or don't want to use the fruit, and do want to make "a few bob", you call up Twomeys, and along they come.

They are, I am told, extremely astute businessmen. They buy cheaply and make their cider for virtually nothing and sell it at a profit which is compounded, every one is certain, by being undeclared and tax-free. The Twomeys do not advertise their produce, not by so much as a hand-chalked board on the side of the road, all their business comes by word of mouth. People drive for miles to get Twomeys.

You have to bring your own cask, rather like a barrel or old demi-john, otherwise you must risk taking away

the cider in unmarked polythene containers which are lying around the Twomeys' yard, and doubtless once contained tractor oil or disinfectant.

Remember, has it that as Twomeys have never been seen to go to the bank, and that when they visit the post office it is only to collect their pensions, never to pay anything into a savings account, they have socks in the old mattresses upstairs in the ramshackle farmhouse, stuffed with money. Rumour has an awful lot of things about Twomeys.

They seem to be supremely contented men, needing nothing and no one, neither wife nor child, friend or neighbour, only each other. Most of the time I let myself think what everyone else thinks about them, that they are immortal. Certainly they don't fit into the twentieth century, or into any other century, for that matter.

They never go away, have no television sets, they do not

take a newspaper. I wonder what they do do?

I also wonder, from time to time, what will happen to the "survivors" when the Twomeys die, for they seem to be inextricably interdependent, like Siamese twins, or the face and obverse of some coin. And what will happen to their premises — where cider-making is the only activity that everything is so fallen into decay and disuse?

I said all this to Mr Elder the evening after I'd collected my scrumpy. He sniffed. "Them," he said. "Don't you fret about them. They'll have something up their sleeves, never you worry."

Perhaps. Anyway, I liked the fact that he appraised one sleeve between the two of them.

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This article is the first extract from *The Twomeys*, by Susan Hill, published by Hamish Hamilton.





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## THE WAR WITHIN

When war clouds gather there is a smell of smoke in the air. Men become passionately keen to discover the focus of the fire and to track down the incendiary. In truth the fire burns in us all, but men prefer to engage in combat with the external symbols of their internal struggles, than to let it take place within the spirit. Thus man's natural aggressive instincts spread outwards. The symbols of aggression are well known, and its targets the very neighbours whom Christians are exhorted to love under the second great Commandment.

War and the Christian conscience have never been wholly reconciled. The prospect of war, with its panoply, with its drums, with all its holiest contradictions, troubles Christians, as we can see from the contradictory statements which have been issued recently by distinguished churchmen of different denominations, either questioning or endorsing the morality of the Falklands expedition; and from both sides of the line.

Contemporary debates about nuclear weapons have overshadowed a much older discussion about the general nature of war and its place in Christians' thinking. There are two respectable traditions, one of total pacifism, the other based on the doctrine of the "just war" perhaps more properly described as the justifiable war.

"Thou shalt not kill" would seem to provide the moral basis only for an absolute pacifism, as honorable a state as monasticism. But from very early on in the history of Christendom it was recognized that not all Christians could disengage from the world of the possible. Indeed the need to spread the word, and administer to an ever widening world of believers made it imperative that most Christians stayed involved in the real world rather than

withdrawing into a personal redoubt of purity — witnessing but not participating.

The doctrine of the just war emerged first with St. Augustine and was developed later by St. Thomas Aquinas. Though it has come to merit scrutiny and rescinding under the penumbra of threat of nuclear annihilation, its principles remain intact. Its relevance to the issue of the Falklands crisis is clear. The conclusions that can be drawn from it are not absolute, one way or the other, but they certainly should permit Christians in Britain and Argentina to feel both a deep sadness at the prospect of war and an acceptance that it can happen, and has often happened, between Christians. Religion helps us all to see paradoxes in human behaviour and to accommodate them by enabling us through understanding to accept that they need not and should not become intolerable.

So we come to the paradox of Christians at war. The one exception to the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" is that which entitles people to participate in the preservation of security of their fellow men. The injunction to love thy neighbour must in practice imply a preferential possibility among one's neighbours. In the name of love, or charity, the Christian sanction which legitimises the use of force to repel aggression against one set of neighbours is that it would lead to a lesser evil, when the greater evil is that more suffering would ensue from a failure to resist that aggression. It is not therefore an exception to the rule of loving thy neighbour, so much as a part of the rule itself.

Aggression knows no natural limitations. There have been technical limitations in warfare which have decreased with the advance of the technology of killing. These advances have only been partially mitigated by

international conventions to control conduct in war. The world has become more secular in its morality, and the more secular a society the more it might be tempted to believe that the only real constraint on the conduct of war is the possibility of retaliation in kind.

There is a different constraint in Christian doctrine. Blind obedience to a higher earthly authority is always tempered by the Christian's understanding that he is a citizen of two cities — the temporal and the eternal. He can have no absolute loyalty to the first if it conflicts with his moral commitment to the second.

It is therefore important in the case of the Falklands affair to keep clear in the public conscience the moral context behind every policy decision. That should be the message of the Church. Just war can only be just if it is caused by injustice — aggression; if its aims are the restoration of justice — for the greater good of the world as a whole; and if its conduct is conditioned by the doctrine of minimum force. That must mean that the necessity — not the intention but simply the unsoftened necessity — to kill people must be confined to those directly involved or clearly co-operating with the force which has to be resisted.

As St. Augustine said "The wise man will wage just wars; for if they were not just he would not wage them and would therefore be delivered from all wars for it is the wrongdoing of the opposing party which compels the wise man to wage just wars; and this wrongdoing even though it give rise to no war, would still be matter of grief to man because it is man's wrongdoing."

Above all, the eternal objective, even if it has to be reached through war, must be a better peace.

## CONFLICT CANNOT FREE CAMBODIA

The regime installed in Cambodia in January, 1979, by the invading Vietnamese army is still not recognized by anyone but the Soviet block and India. A majority of the United Nations voted in 1980 and 1981 for the ousted Pol Pot regime, now once again the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, but less from any desire to restore this blood-soaked band to power than to condemn Vietnamese intervention and the installation of what was assumed to be a puppet government.

The member states of ASEAN soon realized that the problem would not remain static. Believing that this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly would look for new solutions to the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia they adopted a plan for a coalition of the Khmer Rouge with Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann, an anti-communist former government minister. They hoped that China could be persuaded to back the idea and provide arms.

This looked neat but had little hope of success. The Chinese were willing to divert some arms to Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann but this did nothing to change their view that only guerrilla pressure would effect a Vietnamese withdrawal. Any likelihood that the Khmer Rouge would cede their dominant power in favour of the co-alition seemed to drain away. Meanwhile the fissures between all the countries involved in the Cambodian

problem have grown wider. The fissures are visible on both sides of the ideological divide, which anyway is hardly an accurate description. There are past rivalries surfacing, such as that between Thailand and Vietnam over Cambodia; Malaysia and Indonesia transpire the fear of the Chinese in their midst; into a greater fear of China's intentions in South-East Asia than of Vietnam's; the Thai prefer China as a powerful friend; the Vietnamese have been prepared to deal with ASEAN in this matter if it leaves China out of any settlement; China insists that Vietnam must be evicted from Cambodia since it is the expansionist power threatening the region.

On the other side the division between Vietnam and the Russians emerged last December and continues. In face of these mounting differences the latest Vietnamese proposal is for direct negotiations with Thailand — that is to say over refugee camps and arms supplies to guerrillas. They have backed this proposal with a fresh campaign against the Khmer Rouge, who have lately taken a fair battering.

Underneath this complex cat's cradle of suspicion and rivalry created by outside powers there are the luckless inhabitants of Cambodia. International righteousness over invading armies, puppet governments and doctrinal banners can hardly concern them. What matters is good

order and the chance of getting a living. According to independent western academics, aid workers and visiting journalists a fair attempt to provide that has been made during the three years of the Heng Samrin government. It is not imposing economic and social policies warped by communist theory; it has been described as the least authoritarian government Cambodia has had since it became independent. It certainly has a communist core, but among its ministers and other officials are men from every tributary of the country's nationalist and revolutionary movements. If it is dependent on Vietnam, the failing coalition on the other side is also absolutely dependent on outside support.

It is therefore wrong to imagine that a satisfactory solution can be achieved by one rival government defeating another in guerrilla warfare. This would be too damaging. What is needed is dialogue between the two, taking in other Cambodians outside the country. This should not be impossible. There are no clear ideological lines. Nor is Cambodia a country that could sustain an unyielding communist regime for the foreseeable future. Ideally it should be non-aligned and neutral between Thailand and Vietnam. Talks pointing in this direction might begin to create conditions in which Vietnam would become more interested in discussing withdrawal.

## FROM LONG MARCH TO SHORT PUTT

First King James the Fourth of Scotland; now the government of China. As history gets longer in the tooth it repeats itself more and more often, like a soap-opera whose scriptwriters have lost interest or a comedian in his dotage. In China today, as in Scotland 500 years ago, the game of golf insinuates its way into the favour of those most implacably hostile to it. In 1491 King James issued an edict banning the game as a distraction from more martial pursuits. But only a few years later the confidential accounts of his household (under the Official Secrets Acts) record the purchase of golf clubs and balls: the king had capitulated to the national obsession.

Now China has gone the same way. A course is being laid out at Zhongshan, near Macao — initially, it is reported, for the benefit of capitalist tourists from Hong Kong, where there is scarcely room to swing a driver. But the Chinese are quite as prone to seduction by games of the

obsessive kind as the Scots. The Rubik cube is already making inroads in such spare time on the collective as is not occupied by mah-jong played with lightning dexterity. It is probably only a matter of time before the thwack of the niblick is heard from the Himalayas to the Yellow Sea.

It would be quite wrong to suppose that this is the first time golf has been played in China. Although neither Marco Polo nor Ibn Battuta mention the game it is entirely possible that future researchers will show that it originated there, like printing, gunpowder, spectacles and heavier-than-air flight. Certainly there was a golf club at Shanghai as long ago as 1896. But the game disappeared under Mao Tse-tung, who seems never to have shown the least aptitude or sympathy for it. The suppression of his famous Long March of the 1940s was in search of a ball sliced into the rough near Kiangsi, and that this fruitless journey perma-

nently jaunted his attitude to the game, has no serious validity.

Today hostility towards things foreign has relaxed, and golf is able to return. It should appeal to the Chinese character as strongly as it does to that of the Japanese, who did not start to play until a few years after 1896 but now claim 50,000 devotees. The Confucian concept of *Tao*, a quality of perfection acquired through virtue and incessant self-discipline, is familiar to all who have been engrossed by a game played as much against oneself as against one's opponent, a rigorous contest between man and Newton's Laws of Motion. No bearded sage in contemplation in a picturesque hovel or upon a crag is more apt than the golfer described by Wodehouse (one of the few writers to treat the game as seriously as it deserves), endlessly polishing his follow-through in resolute disregard of the deafening noise of the butterflies in the next field.

## Proposed reform of Falklands issue a case for The Hague

From the Hampshire County Coroner

Sir Michael Meacher, MP (April 13) might have been expected to get his facts right. To say that there is no right of appeal against a coroner's verdict is of course incorrect. On application to the divisional court to quash the inquest the court may order a fresh inquest to be held before a different coroner. Legal aid is available.

Mr Meacher proposes that any inquests where there is prima facie evidence of violence or neglect in custody should be removed from coroners and dealt with by a High Court judge. This is a very strange proposition. Coroners are trained to deal with such cases; judges are not. Coroners are experienced in the procedure appropriate to an inquiry; judges are used to trials where the adversarial principles apply.

The purpose of an inquiry is different from that of a trial. The mere fact that there have been one or two cases in the recent past (the Deptford fire inquest for example) where there has been criticism of the coroner's handling of the inquest does not in my view justify the change suggested by Mr Meacher.

So far as the civilisation of coroners' officers is concerned, most coroners are against this idea. The police officer has all the facilities of the police force at his disposal and the authority of the law behind him. He or his deputies are available during evenings and at weekends. There would be considerable difficulties involved in obtaining civilian staff to work in this way.

There are two points in Mr Meacher's article which in my view have some merit. I would wholeheartedly support his plea that legal aid be made available for representation before coroners' courts and indeed all tribunals. This is something which the Law Society has been urging for many years. In the present economic climate, however, I fear that it is unlikely to happen.

Secondly, there is an argument for greater disclosure to legal representatives of information and reports in advance of the inquest to enable them to prepare their cases and not be taken by surprise. This is a matter for the discretion of the individual coroner and could well be used more extensively.

In conclusion, Mr Meacher on his own admission is concerned about a tiny minority of inquests in which the issues have been complex and the coroner has expressed (rightly or wrongly) about the proceedings themselves or the result. His proposed remedy is to take the proverbial steamroller to crack a nut. Yours faithfully, M. J. D. BAKER, Coroner's Office, 131 London Road, Waverley, Wetherby, West Yorkshire, April 16.

## Classics in declension

From Dr John Percival

Sir, All over the country there are teachers of classics endeavouring, in the face of government cuts, unsympathetic local authorities and hostile headmasters, to maintain the tradition of Greek and Latin studies to which Mr Austin Davis (April 19) is rightly devoted. Many of them work without the support of colleagues in the discipline, and are prepared to give classes outside the normal school timetable and in addition to their normal workload.

There are various ways in which we can support them. One, no doubt, is to write letters to *The Times* depicting their lot. Another way can no longer write Greek verses in the Sapphic metre. Another is, like Philip Howard, to cheer them up by articles which emphasise the brighter aspects of their situation. Another which is the concern of organisations like the Classical Association and the Joint Association of Classical Teachers, is to do everything we can to provide them with practical encouragement and help.

The great British public, if it takes any interest in this matter at all, will be able to decide for itself which of these is the most constructive. Yours sincerely, JOHN PERCIVAL, Joint Honorary Secretary, The Classical Association, Department of Classics, University College, PO Box 78, Cardiff, April 19.

## Parliament of rogues

From Prebendary John C. de la T. Davies

Sir, Carrion crows and rooks have been in it again.

Up to about a dozen years ago they were too few to be a nuisance, but the swallows and swifts also had almost disappeared. With the great reduction in use of Aldrin and Dieldrin two of the ancient pleasures of summer have returned, to watch the family life of the swallows and the massed aerobatics of the swifts. The crows and rooks have also returned.

Last winter in the snows my son-in-law, a farmer here in the Golden Valley, had three healthy pregnant ewes attacked by crows or rooks which pecked out their eyes. The sheep all died after a few days.

They are wary birds; one cannot normally get within gunshot range of them, but we could see a large parliament with two or three parties constantly

## Falklands issue a case for The Hague

From Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP for Hereford East (Conservative)

Sir, In your powerful leader (April 21) you say: "Perhaps Britain should suggest to Argentina that it (the issue of sovereignty) is now taken to The Hague, where it belongs more than in the operations rooms of opposing navies." I respectfully support that view.

Behind the several mysteries in the Falkland Islands imbroglio is the position of the parties regarding a reference to the International Court of the question of sovereignty. On Monday the Foreign Secretary told the Commons that he had no reason to think that the Argentines had changed their objection to allowing the matter to go to the International Court, what time his colleague Lord Beldred, while confirming that the Argentines had never shown any interest in referring the sovereignty question to the International Court, made it clear that the British government did not propose such a reference, and has never suggested to any Argentine Government that the Falkland Islands dispute should be referred to the International Court.

Against the background of the Charter this is an odd situation. The position under the Charter is clear.

Article 33 of the UN Charter imposes an obligation of parties (i.e. states) in dispute to seek first of all a solution by one or more peaceful means, which specifically includes arbitration. Such arbitration is entrusted to the International Court of Justice, which, by Article 92, is constituted "the principal judicial organ of the United Nations". The Charter and forms "an integral part" of it. By Article 35 of the Statute "the jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it." Clearly therefore the dispute as to sovereignty, in its essence a matter of law, is appropriate for reference to the Court.

Why then has neither party suggested a reference? There appears to be no logical reason. The Court exists for the resolution of such disputes and has the necessary expertise. We believe we have a good case in law. Why then hesitate? To view the possession of a good case as a disincentive to going to court is a novel concept to me. Or is each party waiting for the other, like the Earl of Chatham and Sir Richard Sackville, to make a move? And is the junta giving as a

reason for its inaction the alleged indifference of the British, just as Foreign Office ministers are ascribing their inaction to the indifference of the Argentines?

There are in effect four methods of resolving an international dispute. There is negotiation, with or without an honest broker; there is arbitration; there is what Continental lawyers call an "amicable composition", such as is provided for, if the parties so wish, in commercial disputes by Article 13 of the Rules of the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; and, finally, there is war.

The first method has been tried with the help of the praiseworthy and perceptive efforts of Secretary Haig. But of course his role was confined to that of honest broker, in effect a go-between peddling the propositions of the parties to each other. He was never entrusted with the superior role of "amicable composition" with the power to prescribe his own solution.

No doubt the parties did not want to give him such a role. Nor was it indeed necessary in view of the machinery of arbitration, readily available under the auspices of the United Nations. The first method has been tried in my view therefore by putting the suggestion to the Argentines and arranging a reference to the Court, subject only to prior withdrawal of Argentine troops in compliance with UN Resolution 502. This need not involve any interruption of simultaneous negotiation. Indeed it may well help and expedite. This pattern, a commonplace in commercial arbitrations, may well be reflected in this arbitration between states.

There will thus be two mechanisms operating simultaneously to prevent the evil of the fourth method, resolution by conflict, and to give effect to the principle enunciated by Sir Winston in one of his less grandiose but nevertheless relevant aphorisms, "Law is better than war-ways" — the formal method of arbitration and the less formal negotiating talks that would accompany it.

These are the advantages of resort to arbitration. There may be countervailing disadvantages, but I do not see how to specify them out. Unless some hitherto unknown obstacle is identified, I think we should let the prescribed procedures have their chance before perhaps sadly it is too late.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, DEREK WALKER-SMITH, House of Commons, April 22.

## Worship and doctrine

From the Reverend Peter M. Hawkins

Sir, It is good to know that Mr Frank Field MP (April 16) considers that there are advantages to the Church of England in its relationship with the state. It does not look like this from where I work as the incumbent of a large urban parish. My Roman Catholic colleagues feel a much easier task than I because he does not have any of the responsibilities of being established.

In the history of the Church in England the state has had an aversive role in the nationalization of Church property without compensation. Only very rarely has the state provided the Church with funds to do its work, and in modern times it has continued to tax the Church lamentably by imposition of VAT and the arbitrary raising of national insurance contributions.

I am required to baptise all children and other persons without question who come to me. I do not know that I shall not see most of them again. I may only delay for the purpose of preparation: I must not delay unduly. I am required to marry all persons who come to me by application for the calling of a housewife, whether their religion, if I wish to demolish the parish church it only needs one objec-

tion for the matter to be taken all the way to the Privy Council.

The lawyers and the Commons (which has many lawyers) have made a nonsense of ecclesiastical law so that the discipline of the Church of England, or rather its lack, is a byword in the Anglican Communion.

Finally I am prohibited from sitting in the Commons, even if I get elected as a member, so it is not possible for me to answer the curiosities produced by the Commons except through the courtesy of your columns.

Many of us who listen to the debates in the Commons are not at all happy that such a Chamber should be responsible for the affairs of the Church. It is appalling that appointments within the Church are still at the mercy of Prime Ministers who are not even members of the Church of England.

The Anglican Church worldwide has grown from the Church of England and Ireland, and the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and only in England is it established and therefore open to interference from the Commons. The Church of Scotland does not permit such nonsense. It is time we called a halt to this and told the Commons what we think of them.

Yours faithfully, PETER M. HAWKINS, Vicarage, Ley Toplane, Allerton, Bradford.

## Surgeon's hungry allies

From Mr R. Bradley-Moore

Sir, May I expand Mr M. A. Taylor's letter published in your issue of April 17. The weather sense of a leech was recognized several hundred years ago. Thus William Cowper, writing in November, 1787, to his dear cousin Lady Hesketh, says: "I have a leech in a bottle that foretells all the convulsions of nature."

In point of the earliest and most accurate intelligence, he is worth all the barometers in the world. To foretell thunder... a capacity of which he has given the most unequivocal evidence. I gave but a specimen for him, which is a great more than the market price. The so-called "Tempest Prog-

noscicator" was made by Dr Merryweather, of Whitby, and was exhibited at the Exhibition of 1851. The leeches, however, arranged his 12 leeches in a circle "in order that the leeches might see one another and not endure the afflictions of solitary confinement."

A replica was made for our 1951 Exhibition, to stand in the meteorological section of the Dome of Discovery, and I think the Science Museum, South Kensington, has — or had — one of these instruments on exhibition. Yours sincerely, RALPH BRADLEY-MOORE, The Poplars, 3A Bath Road, Thatcham, Newbury.

## Initial stages in European printing

From Dr Lotte Hellings

Sir, May I through the hospitality of your columns comment briefly on the "challenge to the history of printing" reported by you on April 12? The challenge consists of a theory, based on small initials stamped below 12 miniatures in a Book of Hours, written c.1430, which will be offered for sale at Sotheby's on June 21. Similar stamps, presumably artist's signs, are found in some five other manuscripts now known, all belonging to the same school.

Dr Christopher de Hamel believes that the book offered at Sotheby's was produced in Haarlem and builds round this assumption the theory that the small initials may have been a primitive form of printing with "letters", he connects this with the ancient legend of the invention of printing by Laurens Janszoon Coster in Haarlem.

All experts agree that stylistically the manuscript belongs to a group of Hours produced in the northern Netherlands, partly intended to be traded far and wide. Some were destined for use in England. The city of Utrecht was at this time especially known for a flourishing trade in such books.

The crucial point in Dr Hamel's theory is in placing the production of the book in Haarlem. His argument for doing so is the appearance of St Bavo, patron saint of the City of Haarlem, in the calendar listing feast days for the use of Rome. St Bavo, however, was also, and in the first place, the patron saint of the City of Ghent. On inspection of the manuscript it appeared that there is a second unusual saint in this calendar who is found on the same page as St Bavo: it is St Donatian, patron saint of the City of Bruges, and exclusive to that city where his relics were kept. When taken together the two saints, patrons of the two great Flemish cities, indicated that this book was intended for a client in the county of Flanders, and that it had nothing whatever to do with the City of Haarlem, nor with the legendary Laurens.

Yours faithfully, LOTTE HELLINGS, Assistant Keeper, Department of Printed Books, The British Library, Great Russell Street, WC1, April 20.

## University Principal

From Professor Lord McGregor of Durris

Sir, The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London does not write (April 21) for all his colleagues. He asserts that what you request about the principalship of the university was "irresponsible", "seriously disturbing", deserving of "vigorous reproof", and requiring "profound apology".

If the information is accurate and was honourably obtained I think that contrary to what you are to be congratulated on responsible and enterprising journalism because developments in a "great university" lie in the public domain. If there has been irresponsibility, it was in the failure of those connected with the appointment of a new Principal to observe that confidentiality which candidates for posts are entitled to expect.

The Vice-Chancellor is really pleading that you, Sir, should have requested the principalship of the university's Education Correspondent from doing her proper work. His view of how the press should behave is comforting for administrators but, like that of many in authority in concentrations of power, damaging to the cause of freedom of information.

Yours faithfully, O. R. MCGREGOR, Bedford College, (University of London), Regent's Park, NW1, April 22.

## Garlic in lobster

From Mr Stephen Carill

Sir, I hesitate to cross swords with "Great European Eater" (Robert Courtney, April 17) but I must question his statement that "There is no garlic in lobster" (sic).

Controversy surrounds this dish and there are many variants. Escoffier in *Ma Cuisine* includes "a little scrap of garlic", and Pierre Huguenin, who claims that his recipe was given to his mother by the inventor of this dish, includes a head of garlic. Finally the recipe in Larousse Gastronomique includes garlic.

These are only three of a great many versions of Homard à l'Americaine. Yours faithfully, STEPHEN CARILL, 77 Peterborough Road, S.W.6, April 17.

## Pinning one's faith

From Mr A. A. Clay

Sir, May Staibow (April 15) and Mr Seigal (April 21) having railed against the difficulties caused by modern things, may I sing the praises of something very old-fashioned?

My wife has just persuaded me to discard my old gardening trousers. I have removed 19 safety pins which have been placed in various strategic positions over the years — not one of them has ever let me down, and one was a nippie pin used for one of my children over 30 years ago!

Yours sincerely, A. A. CLAY, Blue Waters, Mertonhoe, Woolcombe, Devon, April 21.

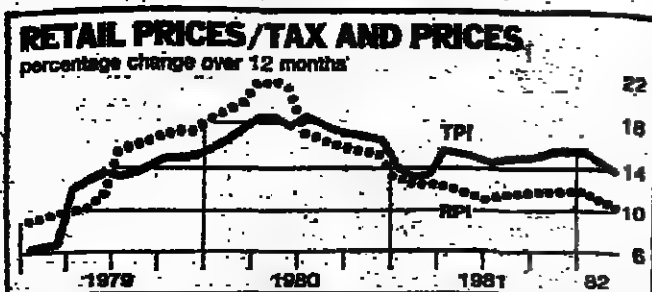






## BUSINESS NEWS

## TPI shows fall



The annual rate of inflation slowed to 10.4 per cent last month from 11 per cent in February and a peak of 22 per cent in the spring of 1980. The tax and price index, which measures the rise on goods pay needed to maintain the buying power of take-home pay, rose by 13.7 per cent in the year of March, down from 14.4 per cent the previous month. The tax changes announced on the Budget, and the higher national insurance contributions, will affect the index for April published next month.

## Slight fall in sterling

The pound eased on foreign exchange markets with dealers not wanting to take positions ahead of a weekend of crucial negotiations on the Falklands. Sterling closed at \$1.7715, down 50 points, and its index against a basket of currencies slipped 0.4 to 89.8. London market rates were also nervous, though the Treasury Bill rate eased slightly at the weekly tender, coming down to 12.89 per cent from 13.19 per cent the previous Friday.

## McLeod Russel director goes

Mr John Campbell resigned yesterday as managing director of McLeod Russel after boardroom disagreements over the future of the plantations company. Mr Campbell, 35, has been with McLeod Russel since 1979. Last year he master-minded the £25m merger with Warren Plantations Group. The disagreements over policy are such that I could no longer stay, but my departure has been as amicable as one could expect, he said. Mr Campbell will remain a consultant to the group.

## Iraq wants oil

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the white collar union Apex, yesterday called on Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, to instruct the British Steel Corporation to release information about its engineering subsidiary Redpath Dorman Long which has been sold for £10m to Iraq. Mr Grantham said: "The British Steel Corporation has been selling its engineering subsidiary Redpath Dorman Long to Iraq. This is a very good head for business, would be delighted to see themselves involved in Iraq."

## Amex makes loss

Amex, the big American natural resources group, made a net loss of \$5.6m in the first quarter of this year compared with a profit of \$7.1m in the same period of last year. The company's net earnings last year were \$281m, less than half 1980 profits.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## Oil demand continues

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 967.1 down 1.9  
FT 100 67.81 down 0.08  
FT All Share 328.70 up 0.74  
Bergsma 15.41.

Business remained light in the stock market with investors awaiting the outcome of what could be the last chance of a peaceful outcome to the Falklands crisis.

Oil remained in demand as institutions attempted to increase their weighting in the sector, with BP 3p better at 318p, Esso gaining 10p at 349p, Ultramar at 430p and 14p and Shell climbing 10p to 412p.

The FT index at the close was a shade off its lowest of the day at 967.1, down 1.9.

Brown was a particularly weak performer, shedding 7c to 230p as a line of 250,000 shares overhung the market. A line of 200,000 Tate & Lyle was sold at 200p, 2p below the market price, while the shares responded to losses from its Canadian subsidiary ending 6p to 202p.

Trade in the gilt market was extremely thin but early movements of up to 24 were reversed with prices unchanged from the previous close.

Hawker Siddeley continued to reflect good results with an 8p jump to 324p, while Steel Group put on 4p to 234p.

## OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo-Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,333.84 up 38.07  
Hankow-Hong Kong Index 1,235.84 up 15.71

## COMMODITIES

Metals, including gold and silver, and oil heating futures rose yesterday, affected by Middle East tension and the Falklands crisis. Softs also tended to be stronger.

On the International Petroleum Exchange, heating oil for immediate delivery gained about 85 to £290 a tonne, while the May contract was about \$4 higher at \$293 a tonne. These increases have been helped by falling stocks of both crude oil and products, but the market is also underpinned by lower Opec output.

Among metals, high grade cash copper was 2873 a tonne, up 211, and three months high grade closed \$3 higher at \$903. These two contracts advanced \$14 each during the week. Tin also recovered after retreating on Thursday. Cash metal closed at \$7,125 a tonne compared with \$7,095 and three months rose \$70 to £27,352.

While the London daily raws price sugar declined 83 to £128 a tonne, the May contract put on 25 to £128 and August was about £1 higher at £132. Cocoa bounced back, April ending \$9 to close at \$900 a tonne and May trading at \$928 compared with \$918.

## Apex plea

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the white collar union Apex, yesterday called on Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, to instruct the British Steel Corporation to release information about its engineering subsidiary Redpath Dorman Long which has been sold for £10m to Iraq.

Mr Grantham said: "The British Steel Corporation has been selling its engineering subsidiary Redpath Dorman Long to Iraq. This is a very good head for business, would be delighted to see themselves involved in Iraq."

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## Lionrho set to break Arab boycott

By Philip Robinson

Lionrho has declared an all-out war on its leading Arab shareholders, Gulf Fisheries, with which it has already had two skirmishes.

Last night, Lionrho said that it was considering joint ventures and direct investments in Israel as a result of a visit there last week by Mr Roland "Rory" Rowlands, the Lionrho chief, and his fellow director, Mr Robert Dunlop.

The move, which would break the Arab boycott, is seen as a bold attempt to encourage Gulf Fisheries, which handles the United Kingdom investments of the Kuwaiti royal family, to such a degree that they will sell their 15 per cent stake in Lionrho.

The trading group's Israel visit, which Mr Rowlands held talks with Mr Yitzhak Berman, Energy Minister, and Trade and Industry Minister, Mr Gideon Pat, was disclosed in the Tel Aviv newspaper *Haaretz* earlier this week.

It is understood that discussion centred on joint ventures in the electronics, aviation, mineral exploration and energy industries.

Lionrho's 52 per cent owned Egyptian Transport offshoot will start moving on Monday from Cairo to Tel Aviv.

This weekend, another Lionrho team is flying out for further discussions with the Israelis.

Mr Robert Dunlop said yesterday: "The timing is right. We have always tried to anticipate things and we think it is a very good country for business. With the withdrawal from Sinai and the Camp David peace agreement, we thought the time was right. I would have thought that Gulf, which has



Rowlands: bold move

a very good head for business, would be delighted to see themselves involved in Israel."

But Mr Tom Ferguson, Gulf's London representative, said: "If Lionrho takes steps to get itself on the Arab boycott list, which it would do if it got into Israel, then we would take legal advice to determine whether we could take action against the board and its individual members because by going into Israel they would be putting a major part of their business at risk."

Two years ago, Gulf Fisheries was heavily defeated on a move to elect two of its men to the Lionrho board. A further battle is scheduled next Friday after Gulf's insistence that Lionrho hold a poll of all shareholders on the question of raising its borrowing limits by 50 per cent to £1.46m.

Gulf was granted an expert injunction by the High Court yesterday afternoon giving Lionrho until midnight last night to furnish them with a shareholders' list.

## EEC proposal to extend steel quotas

From Peter Newman, Brussels, April 23

The European Commission wants the present system of mandatory production quotas for the EEC steel industry to be extended until the end of 1983.

The commission is due to decide on the proposal at its meeting next Wednesday in time for the next gathering of EEC industry ministers here on May 4.

The proposal reflects the view of discount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's industry commissioner, that no significant improvement can be expected in either the community or export markets for steel and that quotas are necessary to avoid a price war among steelmakers.

Indeed, it is thought possible that wire rod, which has been subject to voluntary restraints for the past year, will be brought back into the quota system alongside the reinforced bars, merchant bars and coils that are already under the commission's control.

This would mean that EEC steel production would be controlled by the commission. Of the rest, reversing mill plate, wide flat products and heavy sections will probably stay subject to voluntary production limitations.

An extension of the quota system is likely to be approved although it is thought that West Germany would prefer a review of the arrangements.

## Fillip likely for flat pub trade

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The rate of price inflation of wines and spirits in tenanted pubs is likely to ease next year if the latest draft regulations from the EEC Commission go through.

There is also a clear prospect that the big gap between prices of canned beer in supermarkets and pubs could be narrowed.

This emerged last night after the National Union of Licensed Victuallers (NULV), the trade association for tenants of brewery-tied pubs, set out the result of discussions in Brussels on the latest proposals affecting tied sales.

If brewers and tenants faced up to the changes in a sensible fashion the new regulations could lead to a revitalization of the pub trade at a time when it sorely needed that, Mr Bill Banning, NULV's national organiser said.

The new regulations would allow continuation of the present tied sales of draught beer, together with a brewer's bottled and canned beer.

## Savoy final results held back

By Margaret Pagan

The Savoy Hotel Group claimed last night it had postponed the release of its full-year results for a week at the group's auditors request due to a minor irregularity caused by the recent sale of one of its properties.

The £7m sale of the Savoy Hotel's east block property above Simpsons in the Strand, has held up the results because the auditors had asked for a few more days to clear up a tax matter.

Yesterday's delay of the results fuelled speculation that the Savoy board, locked in a meeting in the afternoon, were discussing defensive moves against a Trusthouse Forte bid.

But a spokesman last night denied this and said that he believed another bid from Lord Forte in June was unlikely. Lord Forte launched his £57m bid last year.

In November, increased first-half losses of £1.3m were revealed. Sir Hugh Wonnacott, chairman, blamed the losses partly on the publicity over the TEF bid. He said that the second-half results would be in marked contrast to those of the first half.

Savoy's "A" shares were unchanged last night at 194p.

## Cost of state benefits would double

## Call for cut in pensions

By Robin Ellison

Mr Dick Taverne, a leading member of the Social Democratic Party, gave a warning yesterday that the cost of the state pension scheme would eventually double, he said that action was needed now to reduce benefits before it was too late.

His words echoed a veiled comment made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the country was paying itself pensions that were too high.

Mr Taverne, QC, was addressing the National Association of Pension Funds conference in Bournemouth as director of the Institute of Fiscal Studies. "It is quite possible that the cost of the state earnings-related scheme will in 50 years' time amount to 35 per cent or higher of a person's wage," he said.

There was over-provision for state pensions in the United Kingdom, he added, and called for a readjustment of the relationship between state and private pensions. It was not the function of the state to provide earnings-related benefits. Private schemes were more flexible and the state should return to providing a back-up service for these in need, as suggested in the original Beveridge Report.

Mr Taverne said: "If people wish to have it now and not save for a rainy day, should this not perhaps be a matter for their own choice?" he asked.

He made it clear that his views should not be taken as official SDP policy. Mr Taverne, who is also a director of the Equity and Law Insurance Company, made a further plea to the conference for an improvement in the preservation of pension benefit.

He encouraged Mr Maurice Oldfield, Pensions director of Allied Breweries, and chairman of the association which represents most of the

## Inflation falls to 10.4 per cent

By Frances Williams

The yearly rate of inflation fell last month to 10.4 per cent from 11 per cent in February, and could be into single figures in April. This cheering prospect for the Government rounds off three extraordinary weeks in which consistently encouraging economic news has been completely overshadowed by the Falklands crisis.

The March inflation rate, measured by the increase in the retail price index over the year, is the lowest since May 1979 when the Government took office. Price rises were last in single figures in March that year.

Inflation is also slowing in other leading industrial countries, notably the United States. Its consumer price index fell in March by 0.3 per cent — the first monthly fall since August 1965 and the sharpest since 1953 — to slow the yearly inflation rate to a 4-year low of 6.8 per cent from 7.7 per cent in February.

A record drop in petrol prices was the main cause of the decline in the CPI but housing costs, food and fares all came down in March.

At the time of the Budget, the Treasury forecast that inflation in the UK would fall to 9 per cent by the end of 1982. But Government economists are now confident of reaching that target "well before the end of the year", in Mrs Thatcher's words on Thursday.

## RETAIL PRICES

Index numbers (January 15 1974=100) for retail prices, not seasonally adjusted, issued by the Department of Employment yesterday

	All items	All items except alcohol and tobacco	Annual rate of change in Jan 1982
1980			
Jan	273.6	273.6	4.9
Feb	277.3	277.3	7.1
Mar	279.8	279.8	8.2
Apr	282.2	282.2	8.4
May	284.7	284.7	8.7
Jun	287.1	287.1	8.9
Jul	289.5	289.5	9.2
Aug	291.9	291.9	9.5
Sep	294.3	294.3	9.8
Oct	296.7	296.7	10.1
Nov	299.1	299.1	10.4
Dec	301.5	301.5	10.7
1981			
Jan	303.9	303.9	11.0
Feb	306.3	306.3	11.3
Mar	308.7	308.7	11.6
Apr	311.1	311.1	11.9
May	313.5	313.5	12.2
Jun	315.9	315.9	12.5
Jul	318.3	318.3	12.8
Aug	320.7	320.7	13.1
Sep	323.1	323.1	13.4
Oct	325.5	325.5	13.7
Nov	327.9	327.9	14.0
Dec	330.3	330.3	14.3

## Imports take 60% of car sales

By Edward Townsend

Imported cars are again capturing more than 60 per cent of the United Kingdom market, despite a fall in total sales so far this month of almost 6 per cent.

Confidential figures circulating in the motor industry which cover the first 20 days of sales during April also reveal that Ford's 39 per cent market penetration in March, boosted by a big sales drive, has slumped to under 25 per cent.

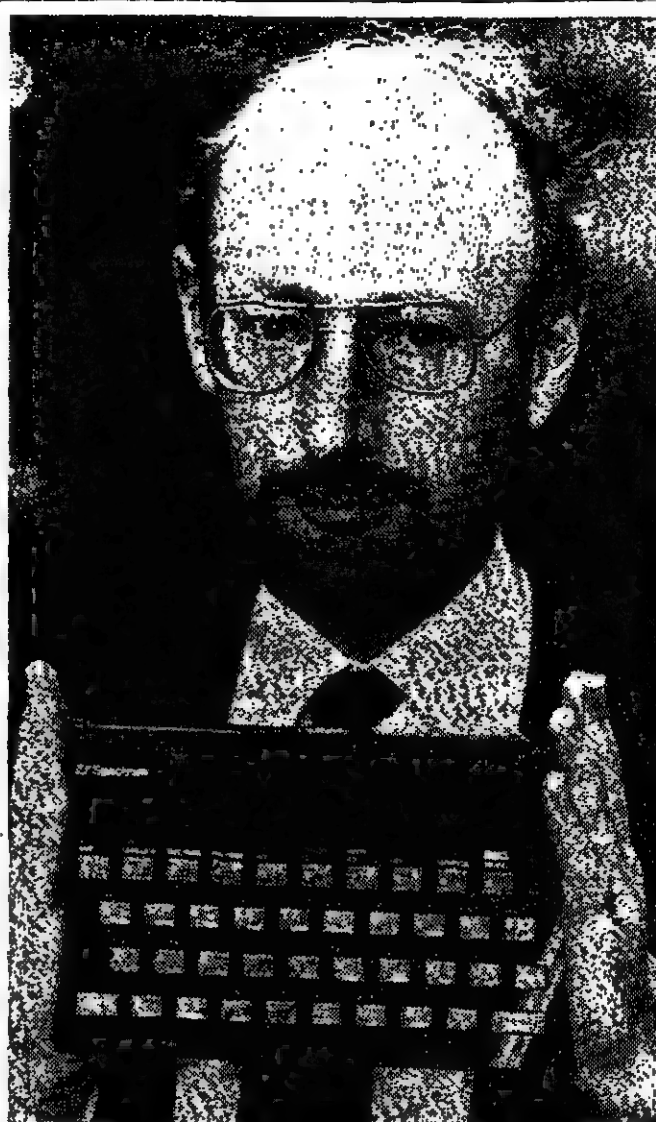
On the import front, the so-called "traditional" sellers — notably Volkswagen and Volvo — are continuing to increase their shares, while the Japanese took more than 12 per cent in the first 20 days.

On a year-to-date basis, imported cars captured 63 per cent of sales, slightly higher than the 57.5 per cent for the first quarter, but significantly greater than the 53 per cent recorded in the first three months of 1981.

Last month's 8.4 per cent jump in the United Kingdom car market, largely attributable to the Ford campaign and its package of dealer incentives, has evaporated this month, with 20-day sales down to less than 93,000, compared with more than 98,000 for the same period a year ago.

Car sales so far this year have yet to top 500,000, however by the end of April 1981 they had reached almost 520,000.

A slight narrowing of the gap between the two arch rivals on the UK market, Ford and BL, is now evident. After the first three months Ford had 33.8 per cent of the market and BL 16.65 per cent.



Clive Sinclair: he predicts a best seller

## Sinclair adds £125 Spectrum to range

By Clive Coleson, Technology Correspondent

Mr Clive Sinclair, the electronics entrepreneur, has launched a new personal computer which he predicts confidently will match the sales success of his ZX81, the world's bestseller.

Prices at £125, the new ZX Spectrum costs more than his rock-bottom ZX81 which sells for £69. But it is a more powerful machine with many additional features.

More than 350,000 ZX81s have been sold since last year's launch, and they enabled Mr Sinclair's privately owned company, Sinclair Research, to make an astonishing pre-tax profit of about £10m of £27m turnover during its second full financial year which ended on March 31. Mr Sinclair predicted yesterday that the

Spectrum would also sell 300,000 - 400,000 units in its first year, and he expects the company's income to double during the present financial year.

The ZX81 remains in production, and its position at the bottom of the microcomputer market remains unchallenged. "It is still the ideal introduction to computing for beginners," Mr Sinclair says. He claims that the Spectrum will outperform competing microcomputers costing up to £500, but, unlike the ZX81, it does face competition.

The most potent rival may be the still secret Acorn Electron. Due to be launched in September, the Electron is a low-cost derivative of the BBC Microcomputer.

signs are that it will be the April index to be published next month will show single figure inflation for the first time in this Government's term of office.

The Treasury's budget forecast looked forward to inflation of 7½ per cent by mid-1983.

## Slow recovery on the way

Inflation and inflationary expectations in the group of 10 western industrialized nations are abating because of the efforts of governments, and current projections indicate that economic activity will pick up slowly this year and in 1983.

This positive economic outlook was presented yesterday to Finance Ministry and central bank representatives at a meeting in Paris.

Meanwhile, Dr Beryl Sprinkel, United States treasury under secretary said in Paris that Washington is just as anxious as its Western partners to get interest rates down from present "preposterous" levels.

Against this has to be set the cut in mortgage interest rates from 15 to 13½ per cent and the summer discount on coal.

April is traditionally a heavy month for price rises. But because the Chancellor increased excise duties last year by twice the amount needed to compensate for inflation, April 1981 saw an unusually big jump in retail price index of 2.9 per cent. If the rise this month is less than 2.4 per cent, and the

## Harvester moves to stave off bankruptcy

From Nicholas Hirst

The troubled Chicago-based International Harvester group is asking its banks to vary the terms of its restructured loans to prevent its going into bankruptcy.

According to reports here, the group has asked its lenders to reduce its minimum net worth requirement, negotiated as part of a package of debt restructuring four months ago, from \$1,000m (£568m) to \$800m. Otherwise it is expected to be in default of its agreements by next Friday, the end of its second quarter.

Harvester is also believed to want to be allowed to run total liabilities up to 5.2 times its net worth instead of the four times permitted at present.

Officially, the group is refusing to comment on whether it has asked for variation of the loan terms but spokesmen said: "We have always thought some amendments in our covenants would be necessary. We are working closely with the banking group to keep them informed. Should amendments be needed we have every confidence they would be granted."

Many of the Harvester loans have been written off in the banks' balance sheets, but their best bet of recovering their money remains in keeping the group afloat.

Four months ago it rescheduled \$4,200m of debt. In its first quarter to January 31, it made losses of \$299.4m and its total liabilities were then 3.1 times its net worth.

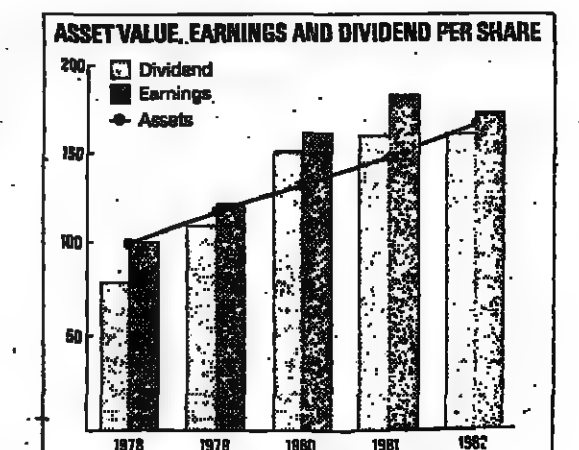
But conditions have continued to deteriorate. It has told its bankers it expects to make a loss of around \$500m for the 12 months to October 31 and it has become clear that another major restructuring of its debt is likely to be required before the repayment date of December 15, 1983.

Harvester's problems arise from a near six-month strike which ended in April 1980. This coincided with some \$1,000m of modernization.

Harvester, however, considers that its new investment, coupled with a shake-out of its workforce, should allow it to take advantage of the upturn when it comes. Its bankers, however, are having to play a patient, waiting game.

## The Mercantile Investment Trust PLC

The Company is pursuing its twin aims of adding to its overseas interests and of seeking growth through investment in smaller and unquoted companies.













## Stock Exchange Prices

## Light selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 19. Dealings End, April 29. 5 Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 10.  
 \* Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]











## Way clear for Green

**By John Karter, Racing Editor**

saïroulle, confirmed after his ally's victory that Sing Softly would not run in the 1,000 guineas, which left Pagnon free to go for the 2,000. He also said that he would decide after a gallop this morning whether Mr fluorocarbon would accompany him to post for the 2,000 guineas.

The day ended with a defeat for the 2,000 Guineas outsider, Silly Steven, who was caught by the French-backed favorite, the Tudor Stakes. At 8,000 guineas, French Current was one of Robert Sangster's cheaper purchases. He recorded his first time will now run in the Dee Stakes at Chester.

[illegible]

## Leicester

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2 2000 HILLSDOWN GOLD G Muller 5-6-9 .....Muller 7

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### Leicester selections

**By Our Racing Correspondent**

30 Murrill, 2.00 Duran, 2.30 Mccavato, 3.00  
Suzards Bay, 3.50 Leandros, 4.00 Mauritzoff, 4.30  
30 Take A Card.

**By Our Newmarket Correspondent**

30 Set, 2.00 Sunny Look, 2.30 Noato, 3.00 Rekal,  
4.00

00 0000 PLAVELLS RECORD 6 Fletcher 6-11  
00 0000 HEMLOCK 6-11  
00 00 00 WESTCOUNTRY J Hingley 6-11  
00 00 00 NORTHMORE 6 Huffer 11  
00 00 00 PERCY 6  
00 00 00 STEADY THE BUFFS 6 McCourt 6-11  
00 00 00 TOWNLEY STEWART 6 Webber 6-11  
00 00 00 TROOPER 6 HINGE 6-11  
54 00 UP TEMPO A Hike 6-11

Wagner 2  
Hill 5  
Hill 5  
Greasley 12  
Hill 5  
Talk  
Martina  
Hill 5  
Cromwell 7

## Sandown results

# Beverly

[Television (TV) 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30 races.]

## 3.30 WHITBY HANDICAP (£1,810: 13 runners)

2	00-00	BRETTON PARK & Norton 4-0-13	.....	Lowe 4	
3	00-00	BATON 4-0-13	.....	13	
4	02-30	CRIMME MAD 11	W Bentley 4-8-12	.....	Gray 11
5	00-00	STORMY 4-0-13	.....	11	
6	00-00	STORMY (CD) 4-0-13	.....	11	
7	42-42	WAMED 5-0-13	Deny Smith 7-8-6	.....	Charmock 2
8	00-00	STORMY (CD) 4-0-13	.....	11	
9	18-00	EYELIGHT 11	R Hollands 5-8-6	.....	12
10	00-00	SMACKOVER (CD) 8	B Macthain 7-7-12	.....	12
11	00-00	TURBEMIRE M Champion 3-7-12	.....	Dorrie 7	
12	00-00	NEWM CAN 11	P Fenton 3-7-16	.....	12
13	04-00	CAROUSEL D Lambert 3-7-16	.....	Proyd 3	

7-8 Easen, 4 Batok, 8-2 Midland Style, 11-2 Hamed, 7 Bruton  
10-2 Evelyn, 12 Crown Mac, 14 Indes, 24, 20 others.

## 4.00 HOLSTEN DIAPY PULK STAKES (3-y-o Males: £2,250: 11 runners)

1	00-00	DEVIDALE J Fitzgerald 9-0	.....	Denyer 6
2	02-30	JORGE MAQUE, 9 Pirchnan-Gordon 9-0	.....	Duffield 5
3	00-00	MAJAN 9-0	.....	Comperley 9
4	00-00	MEDJALI R Shearer 9-0	.....	Cochrane 7
5	00-00	GRANDLAND H Yarrow 9-0	.....	Bleasdale 9
6	00-00	RELUCTANT HERO J Emblington 9-0	.....	Scogrange 11
7	00-00	MAJAN 9-0	.....	11
8	21-45	MAJAN DCS Smith 9-0	.....	Lowe 1
9	00-00	LUKE SLICK M 9-0	.....	Young 9
10	00-00	THAMES DOGS Petri Mra M Neudri 9-1	.....	11

5-2 Jorge Maque, 4 Merycu, 5 Macdgie, 6 Teahos, 7 Pottinger, 8  
Macdgie, 9 Teahos, 10 Mrs, 15 others.

## 5.30 OUTHGOT AND HARRISON STAKES (2-y-o: £2,440: 8 runners)

1	00-00	WILLIE ALBERT (M) H B Eackley 9-4	.....	Brich 8
2	00-00	OWEN O'NEILL (M) W Wharton 9-1	.....	Johnson 2
3	00-00	WILLIE ALBERT (M) H B Eackley 9-4	.....	Hodgson 5
4	00-00	OFF YOUR MARK 9-1	.....	11

## 6.00 HOURSOURS LAD R Hollands 5-10

1	00-00	KATIE 9-0	.....	Scogrange 1
2	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
3	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
4	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
5	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
6	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
7	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
8	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
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15	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
16	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
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18	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
19	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11
20	00-00	NO DISPECT Hb Jones 9-0	.....	11

## 6.30 HESSLE STAKES (1,450: 11w) (B)

1	00-00	NAFF G Paddock 4-8-2	.....	Kellogg 9	
2	00-00	PAULINE 4-8-2	.....	11	
3	00-00	ALACRITY AEMA 11	B Booth 4-8-13	.....	Oldroyd 6
4	00-00	PHILIP HERRY G Gray 3-8-5	.....	Connerton 2	
5	00-00	PHILIP HERRY G Gray 3-8-5	.....	11	
6	00-00	PHILIP HERRY G Gray 3-8-5	.....	11	
7	00-00	PHILIP HERRY G Gray 3-8-5	.....	11	
8	00-00	PHILIP HERRY G Gray 3-8-5	.....	11	
9	00-00	PHILIP HERRY G Gray 3-8-5	.....	11	
10	00-00	PHILIP HERRY G Gray 3-8-5	.....	11	
11	00-00	PHILIP HERRY G Gray 3-8-5	.....	11	
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16	00-00	PHILIP HERRY G Gray 3-8-5	.....	11	
17	00-00	PHILIP HERRY G Gray			

Evening Abia Albert, 7-2 Mirie O'Neill, 6  
Mark, 14 Fair Madame, 16 Tabasco Royal.

Evens Allie Albert, 7-2 Marie O'Neil, 5 Eastern, 10 On Your Mark, 14 Pair Madame, 10 Tebasco Royal.		<b>Beverly selections</b>			
		By Our Racing Correspondent			
<b>0 KILPONGCOTES STAKES (Selling): 3-Y-O:</b>		1.30 Beafalon, 2.00 Jorge Miguel, 2.30 Alie Albert, 3.00 Couch, 3.30 First Mint, 4.00 Swinging Baby.			
1918: 7(1) 15)		By Our Newmarket Correspondent			
1 020-1-1 COUGH T Cray 9-10		1.30 Essam, 2.00 Jorge Miguel, 3.30 First Mint.			
3 000-1-1 ANTHONY MEMORY K Stone 9-10					
4 020-1-1 CALSONS J Hardy 8-10					
		Dwyer 15 Staking 9 Burch 10			
<b>Market Rasen</b>					
2.15 THURSTHORPE HURDLE (Selling: £575: 2m 15 fms)					
4 0-10 ALBRETZ 5-1-1-7 Harrington 4					
5 000-1-1 ARTIC MACKE 5-1-1-7 Swift 8					
6 431 BRIDGEMORE GREEN 5-1-1-7 H Davies					
7 030 DO LUSAVIA 4-1-1-7					
8 000-1-1 GREGG 5-1-1-7					
9 000-1-1 PAIRIA (3) 5-1-1-7 Kersley 4					
10 000-1-1 GELTIC PRIDE 4-1-1-7 Burke 7					
11 000-1-1 GELTIC PRIDE 4-1-1-7 Harris 5					
12 000-1-1 IMPORTANT (3) 4-1-1-0					
13 000-1-1 PASSING 4-1-1-0 S J O'Neill					
14 000-1-1 JUST JACQUES 4-1-1-0 Dwyer 7					
15 000-1-1 LUSTICATION 4-1-1-0 McSharry 2					
16 000-1-1 WHATTAY MADINA 4-1-1-0 Dwyer 7					
17 000-1-1 WOLVER 4-1-1-0 Dwyer 7					
18 4-5 Albrizal, 4 Bridgeman, 4 Gordon, 5 Go Lamara, 5 Lockington, 4 Lord					
2.15 HOLLAND CHASE (handicap: £2,832: 3m) (7)					
1 000-1-1 MAIN ALIVE 11-1-1-0 Mr Tolhurst 7					
2 020 BEEGMY 8-11-1-0 Brennan 4					
3 000-1-1 MURR CLOSE 8-10-1-3 Esherby 10					
4 000-1-1 10-10-1-0 Dwyer 7					
5 000-1-1 OLD DEAN 8-10-1-3 Stobson 10					
6 000-1-1 THE CLOWF 8-10-1-3 O'Neill					
7 000-1-1 MY FRIENDLY COUSIN 11-1-1-0 Webb					
2.50 Moor Close, 2 Barakoda, 5 Main Alive, 4 Odo Stam.					
3.15 SKENESS JOLLY FISHERMAN HURDLE (4-5 £245: 12)					
4 004 RIVAL 15-1-1-7 Charles 4					
5 012 SILVER LEO 11-1-1-7 J Harris 4					
6 101 SUE SUE 1-1-1-7					
7 3 SUE SUE, 4 SUE LEO, 6 RIVAL.					
3.45 LINGESS CHASE (handicap: £1,854: 2m 15 fms)					
3 100 EVERY EXTRA 8-11-1-7 Knightley					
4 000 HALLY WAT 12-1-1-2 Mr O'Connor					
7 1-1-1 GUST JUSTICE 10-1-1-7 Smith Eccles					
9 000 PINERO 8-10-1-7 Breenly 4					
10 000 LACE FORCE 7-1-1-8 Russell 4					
11 000 BAYHAM SIR VARDON 6-10-3 Rowell					
5.4 Every Extra, 3 Givus Justice, 5 Pivco, 3 Billy Wain.					
4.15 HUNDERSB LONG DISTANCE HURDLE (handicap: £330: 2 1/2) (8)					
7 034 PROTECTOR 8-11-1-0 Knightley					
9 030 SPIR A LITE 8-11-1-0					
10 000-1-1 7-1-1-8					
030 PREACHER MAN 5-11-1-0 Kersley 4					
16 042 STAGGERSMAN LADY 5-1-1-0					
17 102 CYRANIDAN 4-11-1-0 Mr Ecclesby					
18 014 TOP REEF 4-11-1-0 Harrington 4					
20 014 HARVESTER GLORY 4-1-1-0 Smith Eccles					
10-11 Dybrandan, 4 Top Reef, 5 Harvester Glory, 7 Staggersman Lady.					
4.45 KESTIVEN CHASE (handicap: £1,104: 2m) (5 members)					







**Edited by Peter Davalle**

ITV/LONDON

**8.30 Saturday-Night**  
10.10 to 11.55

#### 4.15 Images of illustrated text

### Radio 1

5.00 Jazz Record Requests.  
5.45 Crac's Forum. Anthony Curtis  
at keyboard chair.  
6.35 Benjamin Kaplan Piano recital:  
Cyril Scott, Philip Cannon,  
Franz Schmidt.†  
7.25 The Devil You Don't Know.  
—Goethe, Jung, Faust and  
Alchemy! — a talk by Stephen  
Abrams.  
7.45 Hymenaeus Opera in three  
acts by Handel. Act 1.†  
8.45 Interval Reading.  
Hymenaeus, Act 2.  
9.35 Interval Reading.  
Hymenaeus, Act 3.  
9.40 Herpes Simplex. A short story  
by Nicholas Burbridge.  
10.00 News.  
11.05 Max Bruch on record.  
VHF ONLY — OPEN UNIVERSITY:  
5.55 Biochemistry and

Understanding Stress and Strain, 7.15 Uses and Abuses of Definition, 7.35 Energy Accounting, 11.00 Open Forum, 11.40 Maths-Finite Difference Methods, 12.00 Calculus (2), 12.20-12.40 Mechanics and Applied Calculus.

**GRAMPIAN**

As London ascends: Starts 9.35am  
Sesame Street, 10.00m Tazartan, 10.50-  
11.15m Welcome Back, 10.50m, 5.45pm-  
6.45m Chape, 11.25m Reflections, 11.50-  
12.15m "Death Policy" whirwind  
romance turns into a nightmare  
marriage, 12.45am Closedown.

**ULSTER**

As London ascends: Starts 10.00am  
Sesame Street, 11.00m Flying Kilt,  
11.25-12.15 Thunderbirds, 5.00-5.05

**CENTRAL**

As London except: Starts 9.15 am 3-2-1 Contact, 9.45 Sessame Street, 10.45 Singing, 11.15 Of the Record; 12.45pm 12-12-12, 1.15 The 12th Jan; International Bowery, 5.45-6.45 Chaps, 11.25 Bizarre, 11.55 Vivian Read in Concert, 12.25 am Closesown.

**TYNE TEES**

As London except: Starts 9.00 Story Hour, 9.25 News, 10.00 Joe, 10.30 Pm; Captain Sirbird (Guy Williams); Sirbird saves a princess, 12.15pm-12.15 News, 5.15 News, 5.17 Worral Gammage, 5.45-6.45 Chaps, 11.25 Movie, 11.55 Vivian with Anthony Newley, 12.50am There's a Company, 12.50 Closesown.

5.30 And of the Wilderness, a Musical  
5.40 Elizabeth Soderstrom Song  
recital. Part 1: England,  
Part 2: Scandinavia  
5.45 Livings. Poetry readings on the  
theme of "Farmers"  
6.05 The Great American Song  
Festival. Concert Part 2:  
Mendelssohn, Schumann,  
Rangstrom, Rachmaninov.  
7.00 Kate of York. Historical Play  
by Heinrich von Kleist, trans-  
lated by Peter Tegel, with  
David Calcutt  
7.05 Mozart and Beethoven  
Deferred relay of this evening's  
concert in the Royal Festival  
Hall, London. Part 1: Mozart,  
Beethoven.  
10.00 Gaston Chevrolet and the Great  
Race. True story by William  
Saroyan.  
11.05 Concert Part 2: Mozart.  
11.10  
11.15 Three Georgian Gleees Samuel  
Webster, Sir, Samuel Arnold,  
Samuel Lubbock  
11.20 ONLY - OPEN UNIVER-  
SITY: 5.55am Control of  
Education 6.15 Clothing and  
Fashion 6.35 Post Office and  
Micro World 6.55 Concepts of  
Childhood 7.15 Class and  
Education 7.35 The 1950s  
Electric Money 11.20pm Deputy  
Heads: The Case for  
Specialism 11.40pm  
11.45pm 12.00 First Order  
Response 12.00pm Schooling  
and Society 12.40-1.10 History  
of Mathematics.

**Radio 2**

5.00 am Tony Brandon.† 7.30 Nick  
Page.† 9.00 David Jacobs.† 11.00  
Two for the Road.† 12.00  
Carington.† 1.00 pm The Random  
Jottings of Hings and Bracket.† 2.00  
Benny Green. 3.05 Alan Bell.† 4.00  
King Solomon's Mines.† 4.55 Strong  
Sound.† 5.00 Comic Classics: "The  
Navy Lark".† 5.30 Charlie Chester.

### SIGNIFICATIONS

#### BORDER

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 1.00 pm History of the Motor Car. 2.00 Farming and the Motor Car. 3.00 Wild World of Animals. 3.30 Border Diary. 3.35-5.00 Film: Dangerous Mission (Victor Mature) Sales of the Week after witnessing a gangster murder. 7.15-7.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Clossomom.

#### SCOTTISH

As London except: 8.05 am Me and My Camera. 9.30 Credo. 10.00-11.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 About Matinee Sales of the Week after Clark's Mysterious World. 3.00 Farming Outdoors. 2.00 Dinah Shore Show. 2.15 The Muppet Show. 3.00 The Gladiators. Michael, Caledonia. 3.30 Incredible Hulk. 3.35-4.30 Scoopsport. 6.00-6.30 The Muppet Show. 7.00-7.30 The Muppet Show.

**TVS**

As London except: Starts 9.30-10.00  
and My Camera, 11.30-12.00  
Stingray, 1.00 Survival, 1.30 Farming  
Daily, 2.00 University Challenge, 2.30  
Sunday Sportshow, 4.25 Jingles.  
4.50-5.00 News, 5.30-6.00 Gambit,  
7.15-7.45 Private Benjamins, 11.30  
News, 11.35 Nero Wolfe, 12.30  
Company, followed by Clossdown.

**ULSTER**

As London except: Starts 11.00-12.00  
and My Camera, 11.30-12.00  
Gardening Time, 12.58 pm News,  
1.00 University Challenge, 1.30 Build  
Your Own Boat, 2.00-2.30 Farming  
Daily, 2.30 Little Britain on the Prairie,  
4.30-6.00 Survival, 7.15-7.45 Private  
Benjamins, 11.30 Sports Results, 11.35  
News at Bedtime, Clossdown.

Challenge, 1:30 Fencing Club  
Unleashed as Am... 3.00  
Adventures of Barkley Butley... 3.00  
Arthur C. Clark's Mysterious World...  
4.00 Gaining Ground: Tony James...  
6:30-7:00... 4.45  
Benson, 11:30 Danger X/GS, 12:30 am  
Reflections, 12:35 Classroom.

**TSW**

9:25 am Sunday First, 9:30-10:00  
Link, 11:00 Me and My Connet,  
11:00-11:30 South West Week, 1:00  
pm University Challenge, 1:30 Farming  
News, 2:00 Fisheries News, 2:10-2:30  
Gardens For All, 3:30 Arthur C.  
Clark's Mysterious World, 4:00 Film:  
Forbidden Knowledge (Angie  
Dickinson) A snipier tries to persuade a  
man to sign a contract.  
5:00-6:00 Gardening, 7:15 Diff'rent  
Stories, 7:45-8:45 Hwail Five-O,  
11:30 Great... 12:30 am  
Postcard, 12:35 Classroom.



